137014 al

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28474—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31	8
Heart Bottle	28	12
O B	27	0
Glentromie	25	0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18	0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1400	E. Stewart	17th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3327	800	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3008	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.I. ROHILLA	3387	700		24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th July.
MIRZAPORE	3913	•600	R. Harvey	30th ,,
ROHILLA	3387	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 11th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 24, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3330	4th July.
S.S. ROUMANIA	W. Laird	3387	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23th June, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on 5th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers' forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
BHUNDARA	10th July.
BOOLDANA	5th August

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S. S. "ETOLIA," the Favourite of this Line, will be SAILING for PORT SAID and PLYMOUTH about 4th August. She carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, has her Cabins amidship; and is fitted throughout with the Electric light. Fares for 1st Class Passages to the above places, Rs. 275 and 350 respectively. Liberal luggage space is allowed. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

NERANO S. S., 2,900 Tons, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about 5th July. Has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For terms of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CHAMPAGNES.

WE herewith beg to submit Prices of the Brands stocked by us.

		Rs. as.		Rs. as.	
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	74	0	83	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	39	0	43	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	18	0	20	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891,

HAS COMMENCED
JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 7th July, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TRADE MARK.

PHŒNIX BRAND.
MUCH ADMIRED FOR ITS PARTICULARLY FINE FLAVOUR.

Cash Rs. 27 Per Dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BURGUNDIES.

Our Stocks of these are of excellent quality and deserve especial attention. The Wines are thoroughly pure, fuller bodied than Claret, and drink softer, but are not so well known or in such demand as the latter. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate their value.

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN (1881)—This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous	bottles	33	0	37	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	17	8	19	8
POMMARD—This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition	bottles	24	0	27	0
Do. do	½ ,,	13	0	14	8
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	bottles	24	0	27	0
Do.	½ ,,	13	0	14	8
BEAUNE— (1884)—A generous full-bodied Wine in great repute	bottles	20	0	22	0
Do.	½ ,,	11	0	12	0
CHABLIS (1884)—A favourite White Dinner Wine	bottles	20	0	22	0
Do.	½ ,,	11	0	12	0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.					
RICH SPARKLING RED	bottles	40	0	45	0
Do. do.	half ,,	23	0	26	0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE
ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1891.
THE PRICE OF OUR
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS
Will be as follows:—
DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN BOMBAY.
FREE OF COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.	Syphons. Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	0	8	1	4
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	0	12	1	8
Lemonade	0	12	3	0
Tonic Water	0	12	3	0
Gingerale	0	12	3	0
Gingerade	0	12	3	0
Plain Aerated Water	0	8	1	8
Medical Soda Water	0	12	1	8
Medical Soda Water (as Pharmacopœia)	0	12	1	8
Seltzer Water	0	12	3	0
Lithia Water	1	0	3	0
Raspberryade	0	12	3	0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged extra, but allowed for on return.

Syphons Rs. 2 each, allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING FILTERS.

PATENT FILTERS SELF-ÆRATING MOVEABLE BLOCK.

EACH time the Filter is filled, the Air under the Ærated cover is forced through the Silicated Carbon Block, so that the Water is ÆRATED and Filtered simultaneously. The Block can be removed for cleaning.

Domestic Filters in Stoneware, with Covers and Plated Tops — No. 0, ½ gallon. Cash..Rs. 10. A, 1 gallon. Cash..Rs. 12-8. B, 2 gallons. Cash..Rs. 20. C, 4 gallons. Cash..Rs. 29.

SYPHON FILTERS.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

THE UNIVERSAL FILTER. Most useful for any purpose. Filters by ascension continuously one quart in 2 minutes. Each Rs. 5, Cash.

THE POCKET FILTER. Nickel-plated, designed by Major Fraser, R. E., and especially recommended by the Horse Guards for Officers. Each Rs. 4-12, Cash.

BOTTLE FILTERS.

FRENCH STONE. Constructed of Porous Stone, with Zinc Neck and Shoulder, very portable.
1 Litre size Rs. 2-8. Cash. | 3 Litre size..Rs. 4-12 Cash.
2 ,, ,, ,, 3-8. | 4 ,, ,, ,, 6 0.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL. These are of similar shape to the French Bottle, but are made entirely of Charcoal.
1 quart size .... Rs. 4 8 cash.
2 ,, ... ,, 5 8 ,,

GEO. CHEAVIN'S PATENT "RAPID" FILTER.

As these Filters act with greater rapidity than any other extant, it is specially valuable. It will effectively purify the most contaminated water in a very short space of time.

COMPLETE WITH COVER AND SILVER-PLATED TOP.

No. 000 ½ gallon size .... Rs. 9 8 cash. | No. 0 2½ gallons size .... Rs. 15 0 cash.
,, 00 1½ ,, ,, ... ,, 11 8 ,, | ,, 1 3½ ,, ,, ... ,, 20 0 ,,

These Filters may be had either Coir or Wicker Covered.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.** POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

RAIN { Simple, without mechanism and adapted to the large Rain-fall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed. Complete Rs. 10-8. } **GAUGES**

KEMP AND CO. LD. BOMBAY.

DRYING { For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES particularly. Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10. } **BOTTLES**

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES

UMBRELLAS!!

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

Extra Fine Black Alpaca	Rs.	5	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	,,	10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	,,	12	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield's	,,	15	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	Rs.	7	8
Brown Twilled Silk	,,	9	8
Brown Silk Twill	,,	10	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	,,	11	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined, various colours	,,	4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—"It is an efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant."

DO not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents disease arising from irregular action of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and whole of the Alimentary Tract. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., Market, &c.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "ANNIE BARROW" WILL SAIL on or about the 14th Instant for the RED SEA PORTS, and has accommodation for Passengers. For Freight and Passage money apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.
July 2, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

CANTWELL & CO.,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PATENT AGENTS,
No. 5, OLD POST OFFICE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CANTWELL'S Patent Domestic Roller Cotton Gins can now be supplied. Price Rs. 15 each. Cash with order. Large orders at reduced prices. Thorough efficiency GUARANTEED. AGENTS WANTED.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of the above Institution will be held at the Alexandra School Room, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1891, at 5-15 P.M., to receive and consider the Director's Report and Audited Account, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
1st July, 1891.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MR. R. BEADLE will act as SECRETARY in BOMBAY during the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of the Undersigned in England.

By Order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1891.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy......................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.

THACKER'S REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF INDIA,

EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS, SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.

Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5¼.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

BOMBAY: THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & CO.
LONDON: W. THACKER & CO.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy......................Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 50 per Share, free of Income-Tax, will be payable on and after SATURDAY, the 4th July, at No. 9, Henshaw's Buildings, Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 5th July on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 15th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

O. AND R. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Spring Steel of the following descriptions, viz:—

5 in. by 5/16 in. about 9 tons.
3¼ in. by [illegible] in. „ 51 „
4¼ in. by [illegible] in. „ 8 „
4 in. by [illegible] in. „ 10 „

Tenders may be submitted for the whole quantity or for lots of not less than one ton.

Forms of Tender and further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper's Office at Lucknow upon payment of Re. 1.

Tenders will be received by the Manager in his Office at Lucknow up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th July 1891.

ERNEST T. ANTHONY,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Lucknow, 24th June 1891.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1891, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and High'and Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

VERMICELLI AND MACCARONI, 6 Annas per lb.; ROWAT'S ROYAL RELISH, 6 Annas per Bottle.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

I AM SELLING my BEST TEA for Re. 1-8 a lb. and guarantee the full rich flavour of Rose. Send your orders for Bella Rosa Mixture with Flowery Tips—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

PEARLY TEETH! FRAGRANT BREATH!! Early neglect invariably causes decay. A perfect cleaner, imparting a Pearly Whiteness to the Teeth, and a delightful Fragrance in the Mouth is the world-famed Myrrh Dentifrice prepared by FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

CRICKET.—Under the Patronage of H. E. Lord Harris.—All good Cricketers should use the "Kangaroo Spring Bat," well-known for its driving power.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

IF you wish to make your friend a cheap yet valuable present send him a PHIAL of each MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Tooth and Ringworm Powder, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops. For certificates and other particulars see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort Bombay.

RECEIVED Milk Jugs and Table Flower Vases, with Musical Boxes, play 2 Airs. Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

REDUCED PRICES for SEQUAH'S MEDICINES. CURE, Re. 1-5; Oil, Re. 1-6; Instant Relief, Re. 1-6; Dentifrice, 7 Annas. BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LADIES are especially requested to inspect our new Stock of Toilet Requisites, indefrizzable Fringes, Wigs and high Class Perfumery. Moderate prices.—V. FUCILE & Co., below Bombay Club.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade. My special attention continues to be devoted to the development of every useful improvement tending to maintain the popularity of my Goods.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.

The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.

Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Warehouse, by order of Mehta Shamjee Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of Hora Remtoola Bhaijibhoy and Mah medally Remtoola, ex s. s. Asia and Strait of Magelan—

About 247 bundles iron and galvanized pipes, ½ to 2 inches.
8 cases fittings.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

100 kegs disinfecting powder.
93 coils rope.
2 cases 20 rolls leather belting, 2½ and 3 inches.
80 coils galvanized wire fencing.
An invoice of fancy glassware, flower vases, and sliding lamps.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s Henzada—
3 cases each 400½ lb. tins golden bird's eye tobacco.

By order of Messrs. Hurrichund Muncharam and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. B. Mody and Co.—
6 Bombay-made iron chests, 36 by 18 by 18.

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT, MICROSCOPE, BICYCLE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late W. Douglas, Esq., consisting of wearing apparel, books, photographic camera with lense and kit, microscope, Gladstone bag, Humber and Co.'s bicycle, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator-General, the undermentioned goods belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Mody:—

One case containing small mirror glasses, 42 bags of dried herbs, 3 bags of corks, 4 cases of gum, bundles of gold lace and braid, ladies' straw hats, flowers and feathers, pieces of silk and velvet, blankets, 2 cases green peas and 4 cases sardines, beam scale with weights, machinery, wheel, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DE LISLE ROAD, NEAR THE WATER WORKS STOREYARD.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mody, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Moreshwar Anundrao and Venayek Anundrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of August, 1887, the following property, viz:

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the dwelling-houses or range of chawls standing thereon, situate on De Lisle Road, near Chinchpogly, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,067 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. new No.—old Survey No. and new Survey No. and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west by the Foras Road, on the north by the batty ground of Tejpal Khetsy, and on the south by the batty ground of Ramjee Cassiba Mali, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 1, 2, and 53 to 61, and ward Nos. 71156, 7116 and 7117, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Anundrao Luximonjee, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Moreshwar Anundrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 3, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE POLE AND SWISS COTTAGE TENTS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 228, Duncan Road, by order of C. A., Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khoosaldas Bhanjeeshet, Tent Merchant, an insolvent, consisting of old single and double pole tents; Swiss cottage and beechoba tents: rowtees; horse stables and necessary tents, spare poles, pegs, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1891, at 4-30 p.m., the following property by order of the mortgagee, Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Moosa Hajee Aboo, an insolvent, with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Kambekar Street, otherwise called Don Tar First Row without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 189 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 52, and now under B Ward, No. 2600, and Street Nos. 231 to 235, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Kambekar Street, on the north by the house of Memon Joosub Rahimau, and on the south by the house of Hajee Hajee Haroon Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, July 3, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to the Cathedral, and behind the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glassware, crockeryware, walking sticks, scent, ladies' work boxes, hand-bags, scent cases, lamps, hardware, toys, dolls pipes, buttons, pocket books, coats, hats, imitation flowers, mirrors, shades, lamps, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong Victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 Second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Hand-some strong chestnut Arab horse, 14-1, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
2 Half-bred Aden cow 4 months in calf.
2 Kattywar calves heifers, 3½ years old.
1 Handsome strong bay Arab, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet in harness.
1 Second-hand strong dog-cart.
The property of a gentleman.—
1 Good working Grey Arab, about 14-2½, age about 8, goes in single and double harness.
1 Iron Grey Arab Horse, 4 years old, goes in single and double harness, carries a lady, 16 hands.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Essau bin Curtas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th July at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two Bungalows and the stables standing thereon fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 5,431-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 461, new No. a-13983, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 32-3562, 2-7-3566, 1-3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar, and partly by portion of old race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 9562 and 3563, and on the south by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 3, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound, Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY, 13TH JULY 1891,
AND FIVE SUBSEQUENT DAYS
AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING

NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.

PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS. SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN..............Rs. 21. }
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN ....Rs. 18. } CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT. COMFORT. AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS. BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs.	a.
"SALISBURYS."		
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2	8
"IMPERIALS."		
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2	0
"MAYOS."		
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3	8
"BEACONSFIELDS"		
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3	0
„ 2—4 „ ... „	2	12
„ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „	2	8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."		
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2	0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 248, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED............ £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP .... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.............. £ 583,075
REST .... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months..................5 per cent. per annu
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSIO CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Divide collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has be added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspure St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 39, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP......£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.
LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.......................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-6-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42½
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	11,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½x
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	18
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	13	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1½	182½
Beyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	80
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	327
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	93xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,600	100	100	—	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	..
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	600	all	85	915
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	900
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	567½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	60
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	,000		Rs 80	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	4	88
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1005
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	635
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	495
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	63
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,160	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	995
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1950
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,295
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	7	1,650
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	410
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	485
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 no.
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	750
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,1[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-13
Carolas	„ 225
Maxican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 265
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 107-2
Gold Leaf	„ 21-14
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 21-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 21-10
Pekin do	„ 21-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Royal Yacht Club Special General Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Java (s), from Calcutta ; Aurora (s), Middlesbro ; and La Seyne (s), Aden.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Chindwara (s) for Calcutta, &c. ; Malwa (s), China, &c.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, weather and ground permitting.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Ariosto entered the dock on Wednesday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Bisagno entered, and the s. s. Drumfell and Amphitrite left, the dock on Wednesday.

Bombay Native Dispensary, Head Branch.—The statement for June 1891 shows the daily average attendance to be 181·63, admissions 2,003 ; prevailing diseases fevers and diarrhœa.

Theft at Mahim.—Dinshaw Rustomjee, residing in Mahim Bazar Road, reports to the police the theft of 25 pieces of cotton and silk wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 167, from a carpet bag in his room on the night of the 30th ultimo.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Krishnaji bin Bhagoji and Govind Vishnu, patel and kulkarni, respectively, of the village of Katgun, taluka Khatav, in the Satara Collectorate, having been dismissed from their respective offices on account of gross neglect of duty, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Attempted Suicide.—Yesterday evening a Hindu woman named Babai Itoo, aged 23 years, living at Duncan Road, was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from opium-poisoning. Restoratives being applied, the woman regained consciousness, when she admitted having swallowed two tolas of opium with intent to destroy herself owing to some family quarrel. Babai is now lying in a precarious state in the hospital.

Reported Burglary.—Narayan Luximon, a dealer in cotton-seed, living at Chinchbunder Road, has reported to the police that some one entered his room during the night of the 30th ultimo, while he was asleep, and stole a box containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 860. The entry was effected through a hole in a bamboo partition which separated the room from another, the occupants of which were absent on that night.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Mr. A. A. Wilson, bandmaster) will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Vis-a-vis	Czibulka.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Valse	Con Amore	Roeder.
Incidental Music to Henry VIII		Sullivan.
Reminiscences of Gounod		Godfrey.
Galop	Down the Road	Harper.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Belvedere Hill, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman named Sherabee, aged 20 years, wife of Yakoob Mowla. The deceased was married to Yakoob about 10 years ago and had had no children. The couple lived happily together, but on Wednesday evening, a quarrel having arisen between the deceased and her husband, she left home in anger and threw herself into a well at a short distance from her house. An alarm being raised by a Hindu who saw her fall into the well, the police came and recovered the deceased. Life was then extinct. There was twenty feet of water in the well. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A Spiteful Friend.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Pandu Gopal before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to a woman named Vittee, living in Duncan Road. It appeared that the accused had been in the habit of visiting the complainant's house for some time past. On the 30th ultimo he called at the complainant's house and slept there. Next morning, when the complainant awoke, she found the accused missing and the neck-ornament, which she had deposited in a box. Subsequently she reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and traced the ornament to a Marwaree with whom the accused had pledged it. The accused in defence stated that he had spent about Rs. 500 for the complainant in four years. Last time when he visited her she asked him for money, which he had not, and so he stole her ornament and sold it for Rs. 19. But before he could give her the money he was arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to undergo three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Audacious Housebreakers.—Abdulla Hoossein and Mahadu Krishna were yesterday placed in the dock at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Constable Good, of the B Division, on a charge of housebreaking by night on the 26th ultimo. Tyebally Kurrimjee, a contractor living at Abdool Rahman Street, appeared as the complainant and deposed that he was aroused from his sleep at midnight of the 26th ultimo. On going into his office on the ground-floor of the building he saw the prisoners in police custody. On examining his premises, he saw that a portion of the wooden frame of a window was cut and an iron bar wrenched out. The testimony of another witness who heard the thieves at work showed that he aroused a watchman, who summoned the police. After the police posted themselves at three approaches to where the burglars were, the watchman, accompanied by a sepoy, advanced to the spot, when Mahadu Krishna raised a chisel to strike the purdeysee warder, who, however, prevented the attempt by striking him on the head with his stick. Corroborative evidence of the sepoys who effected the burglars' arrest was given. Both the prisoners denied the charge. Abdulla Hoossein, who was previously convicted, received a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. His companion was ordered to be confined in the same jail for a term of nine months.

Youthful Pickpockets.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan, of the C Division, prosecuted Mukun Runchore and Pandoo Gunnoo—the first on a charge of theft of a purse containing Rs. 9, and his accomplice with dishonestly receiving it with a guilty knowledge of its theft. The testimony of Hurry Purohit, who described himself as a sorter in the Government postal mail service, disclosed that he was robbed of his purse and money on Wednesday afternoon whilst passing through Shaik Memon Street. His attention was drawn to the act by some passers by, and on turning round to seize the pickpocket, Mukun Runchore passed the purse on to his accomplice, who immediately ran away. A hue and cry was raised after the fugitive, who, on seeing he could not escape, threw the purse on the ground, scattering the money through the street. Mukun, a boy between ten and fourteen years, pleaded for mercy, whilst his accomplice, against whom three previous convictions were produced, maintained an attitude of indifference. The prosecuting officers informed his worship that the prisoners were well-known characters acting under the direction of a Hindu who instructed them in the art. The Magistrate was of opinion that Mukun had, no doubt, been induced to act as he did by his companion Pandu, who was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months. The prisoner Mukun received one day's imprisonment.

Allegations against a Jamnagar State Official.—We note from the *Jamnagar Darbari Gazette* that on the report of a preliminary committee appointed to institute inquiries into suspected embezzlements of large sums of money said to have been made by Khawas Raghoo Jethani, lately in charge of the Jamdarkhana (Store Department) of H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar. His Highness has appointed a commission of the following gentlemen to try the said Raghoo Khawas : President, Diwan Maganlal Bapubhai ; Members, Kunvershri Bhagwansingji Gajoobhai Sar Nayadhish Kehevlal Manishanker, Bhatt Kurunashanker Vithalji, and Thukkar Parshotum Kunverji. The commission will meet on the 1st of August at Pardheri, about sixteen miles from Rajkote. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. H. A. Wadia, barrister-at-law. A notice has been served on Raghu Khawas, ordering his presence before the said commission. The substance of the notice served upon him is as follows :—That he, the accused, when dismissed the service on the 14th April last, absconded at night from the territory of H. H. the Jam Sahib without properly delivering over charge of his office ; that a committee was appointed by His Highness to report upon the state of affairs in the Jamdarkhana whilst in his charge, and that that committee has reported that he could be charged with certain offences in his capacity as a vazier and head of the Jamdarkhana, and that H. H. the Jam Sahib has come to understand that he has removed secretly the greater portion of his movable property and has been removing it still, and has come to the conclusion that he can be charged under sections 403, of dishonest misappropriation of property ; 406, of criminal breach of trust ; 497, of criminal breach of trust by a courier ; 383, of theft by a servant ; 467 and 468, of forgery and forgery for the purpose of cheating ; 471, of using a forged document ; 161, of taking illegal gratification ; 384 of extortion. He is ordered to appear before the said commission on the 1st of August next, prepared with his defence. Failing in this, he is informed that his property, at present under attachment, shall be disposed of as it would suit best and necessary orders issued.—*Kathiawar Times.*

Thieving Watchmen.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Hack charged two purdeysees named Jaikoover Balibadra and Mahesh Ajudia with theft and abetment of a letter containing two hoondees and a cheque for Rs. 5,800. The evidence of Shiv Narayen Ramrutton, an agent and banker of Sewlal Motilal, showed that a letter was addressed to him on June 15th, from a constituent at Hyderabad; containing a cheque on the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 2,500, and two hoondees for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 800 respectively, on two banking firms. As the letter did not reach him, intimation of which was received in Bombay, the complainant telegraphed to the constituent, and on getting an answer, immediately proceeded to the Bank of Bengal to stop payment of the check. He adopted a similar precaution by giving instructions to another firm on which one of the hoondees was drawn ; but on repairing to a third firm to stop the payment of the hoondee for Rs. 800, he was informed that this amount had already been paid to a man on presenting the hoondee. The matter was then brought to the notice of the police, who arrested the prisoners on suspicion. From the confession of the first accused it was ascertained that Mahesh Ajudia had actually presented the cheque at the Bank of Bengal, but was refused payment by the cashier, as he was not the accustomed person who drew money from the bank on behalf of the complainant's firm. Both the cashiers of the Bank of Bengal and that of the other native firm upon which the Rs. 800 were drawn identified the second accused, who had been successful in cashing the cheque in one instance and failing in the other. It was also clearly established after Mahesh cashed the hoondee for Rs. 800 that he directed the bankers to send the money to a house in Duncan Road by a *peon*, where it was received by a man who gave his name as Biswanoth Sombanath, signing the hoondee for the amount. In the police investigations both the cheque and hoondees for the aggregate Rs. 5,000 were recovered ; but the payee Biswanath, who received the Rs. 800, is still at large with the money. The first prisoner, Jaikoover, pleaded guilty, stating in defence that a packet of letters had been entrusted to him by his employers, living above the complainant, to make them over to the latter, but he failed in his duty in abstracting the letter that was received by the second accused, Mahesh, who denied guilty knowledge. The latter admitted, however, going to the Bank of Bengal to present the cheque that was handed to him by the first accused. The Magistrate convicted them on the evidence adduced, and sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

K. M. Heeramanek and others *vs.* Frank Chalk and others.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved for an injunction, in terms of the prayer of a plaint presented the same day, restraining the directors of the company, the defendants in this case, from entering into any contract for the employment of a broker or agent for the sale of the company's goods for a period of five years, and restraining them from exercising the powers conferred by articles 98 and 99 until new secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company have been appointed ; and further restraining them from entering into any contract which binds the company to any obligation for any period longer than has hitherto been the custom or practice of the company.

The circumstances under which the injunction was applied for are stated in the plaint to be these : The plaintiffs other than the plaintiff company are the holders in the aggregate of 700 shares in the company. The defendants are the directors of the company, who recently refused to transfer to the first three plaintiffs a large number of shares, unless they agreed to accept a certain principle of remunerating the agents when appointed, which, the defendants stated, they considered the most beneficial principle for the company. By a decree made on the 26th ultimo the defendants were ordered to transfer the shares into the names of the first three plaintiffs respectively, and the transfers had been completed. The defendants were aware that the majority of shareholders were not likely to accept their views ; and in an advertisement for calling a meeting of shareholders on the 27th inst. they had announced their intention of resigning if their views were not accepted by the shareholders. Although they knew that their views would not be accepted, as indeed was apparent from the fact that the plaintiffs, who hold a majority of shares, are opposed to their views, the defendants, nevertheless, were proceeding to enter into contracts for a long period of years with the object of hampering the future management and working of the company and benefitting their own proteges. In particular the plaintiffs charged that the defendants were negotiating, and, unless restrained, would complete contracts binding the company to employ one individual as a broker for a period of five years, and binding the company to employ an agent, to be remunerated by commission, for selling the manufactured goods for a like period. These contracts, if they were allowed to be completed, would be most detrimental to the interests of the company ; and no such agreements had ever been entered into before in the history of the company. By the articles of the company the defendants had no power to enter into such contracts, except with the assistance of the secretaries, treasurers and agents. There are no secretaries, treasurers and agents at present, and the plaintiffs contended that until such officers were appointed the board could not exercise any of the powers conferred by articles 98 and 99. The defendants had no power to delegate their own duties to another agent to be remunerated by commission. In any event, the entering into the contracts in question would be a gross abuse of such powers, which ought to be restrained by the court. The plaintiffs had sent a letter dated 29th ult., but the defendants had sent no reply, and, in spite of the plaintiffs' protests, intended to hold a meeting of the board at 5 p.m., yesterday (Thursday) and thereat to enter into contracts binding the company to employ a broker and a commission agent for five years or for a lengthy fixed period.

The application was supported by an affidavit made by Mr. K. M. Heeramanek.

The Judge : You say that no such contract has ever been entered into before.

Mr. Inverarity : Never in the history of the company.

The Judge : What is there to show that they are going to hold a meeting this afternoon ? Is there an affidavit ?

Mr. Inverarity : Yes, a sworn affidavit by Mr. K. M. Heeramanek.

The learned counsel read the affidavit, remarking that the directors were going to enter into the contracts for the purpose of fettering the action of the agents and of benefitting their own proteges. The information which Mr. Heeramanek had received could not have come from a better source, and he was willing to mention to his lordship the name of the gentleman in confidence.

The Judge : I don't want to know the name. (A laugh.)

A rule *nisi* for an injunction in terms of paras. 1 and 2 of the prayer of the plaint, together with an interim injunction, was granted.

HIGH COURT.—July 3.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Telang.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

685—Crawford, B B and B—Lukhmidas Morarjee vs Haji Mulla Mahomedji—Bicknell and M.
686—Crawford, B, B and B—Lukhmidas Morarji vs Thucker Haridas Chaturbhooj and another—Bicknell and M.
694—Conroy and B—Goswami Shri 108 Shri Girdharji, &c vs Shri Goverdhunlalji Girdharji Maharaj—Craigie L and O.
697—In person—A pauper—Parwatibai vs Sadanund Essoba and others—Conroy and B and.—In person.

"Honour and carelessness are seldom bed fellows." Keep your house cleaned with SAPOLIO. It is a Solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line s. s. Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R W Jones, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s. s. Branksome Hall, 2,494 tons, Captain Charles Barnes, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The British s s St. Enoch, 2,745 tons, Captain J Ogilvie, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain A Langlois, sailed yesterday for Calcutta *via* coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr D R. Buchenan as cabin and 6 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta *via* coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr. P. L. Lukis as cabin passanger.

The British s s Aurora, 1,798 tons, Captain M. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s. s. Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain C F Preston, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Sergt Jennings, Sergt Harrison, Two Misses Harrison, and child, Mr. Ebrahim Cassum, Major Cameron, Mr. Dalal, and Mr. Lakadwala. For Melbourne—Captain Mayne and Major Douglas. For King George's Sound.—Major Garston. For Colombo—Hon T Brunton, Miss Brunton, Mr W Brunton, and Mr A Moncrieff.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. St. Enoch	2747	Ogilvie	A	F Muir & Co
„ Aberdeen	2371	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
„ Douro	1569	Marshall	C	F Muir & Co
„ Flamobro	1449	Grenold	E	Ernsthausen & Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	
S.S. Eden Hall	2273	Jones	L	E Bates & Co
„ Nerano	1854	Skipper	N	F Muir & Co
„ Ariosto	2341	Mallard	O	B Craig & Co
„ Ravenshoe	1288	Jones	P	K Nixon & Co
„ W. Hall	1885	Kilvert	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Po	1931	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni
„ Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O S N Co
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	6	P & O S N Co
„ Darlington	1625	Gibb	8	Captain
„ Crathorn	1773	Crombie	10	W & A Graham & Co
„ Karoon	1422	Freeman	12	W & A Graham & Co
„ B. Hall	2491	Barnes	13	E Bates & Co
„ Accomac	1629	Chambers	16	The Captain

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Java (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, June 7.
	Aurora (s)	Davies	Middlesbro, May 26.
	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Chindwara (s)	Langlois	Calcutta, &c.
	Malwa (s)	Preston	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Eden Hall, Jones, for Liverpool.
„ St. Enoch, Ogilvie, for Antwerp.
„ Branksome Hall, Barnes, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bisagno, for China, &c.
„ Douro, for Hull via Karachi.
„ Java, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
June.
23 Drummond s ...... Mundle ...... Middlesbro, May 23.
Navigator s ...... Owen ...... Liverpool, May 27.
Sir Lancelot ship... Collea ...... Mauritius, May 31.

DEPARTURES.
June 28.—Steamers Putiala and Dryfesdale, ship Khyber, and barque Saraca.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
June.
30 Taif s ...... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.
June.
29 Kangra s .... Calcutta.
Clan Matheson s .. .. Calcutta.
Blenheim s .... Batavia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 2.

From Liverpool.

Hispania s—500 boxes bar soap, E Russooljee ; 4 casks glassware, Noormahomed Vullee ; 1 packages glassware, F M Roysee.

Branksome Hall s—120 cases candles, A Shaikadum ; 6 casks cylinder oil, G Cotton and Co ; 11 cases lamps, B Ebrahim ; 176 cases medicine, &c, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

From London.

Canton s—2 cases writing paper, A H Kikabhoy ; 3 packages stationary, &c, Phillips and Co ; 9 cases tobacco, Damoder Ruttonsey.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—16 cases provision, 60 cases ham and cheese, W B Green and Co ; 121 packages writing papers, H Abdoolally ; 2 cases stationery, C Singeambe and Co.

Oriental s—16 cases musical instruments, &c, S Rose and Co; 88 cases provision, &c., Treacher and Co ; 2 cases books, R Atmaram Sagoon ; 46 cases oilmenstores and 4 cases castor oil, C Dadabhoy.

Pekin s—3 cases printing ink, C Abdool Rahim.

From Hull.

Douro s—50 cases matches, M Shapurjee Katrak ; 10 cases glassware, F M Roysee ; 639 cases matches, A Shaikadum ; 10 bales straw-boards, D R Umeiger, and Co ; 100 packages matches, S A S Dawood.

From New York.

Armenia s—6 packages lamps, Fuckeera Bharmul.

From Antwerp.

Rheinfels—1 cases aniline dye, K Oodhowjee and Co.

From Trieste.

Amphitrite s—10 bales printing paper, M Burjorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 2.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—200 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 578 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

For London.

Aberdeen s—12 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola ; 7 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons ; 8,100 cwts bonemeal, Croft Wells and Co ; 2 cases nutmegs, L Merally and Co ; 515 cwts gum, N Mowjee ; 25 cwts olibanum, C Soonderjee ; 7 bales skins and hides, P H Abdool Cader ; 5½ cwts gonda horns, N Faittayally and Co ; 9 bales skins, H S H Jan Mamed.

Sutlej s—7 bundles E tusks, N Javerchand ; 33 bundles, E tusks, Otto Martin ; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co ; 6 boxes silver coins (Rs 45,000), B Cursetjee ; 4 boxes gold bars (Rs 75,000), David Sassoon and Co ; 1 bale skins, Owen and Okell.

For Antwerp.

St Enoch s—1,200 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co ; 31 cwts gum, M Moosa.

For Havre.

Karoon s—8,384 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

For Hull.

Douro s—273½ cwts myraboliams, Volkart Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Accomac s—50 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Flamboro s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—100 cwts bonemeal, Croft Wells and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Ariosta s—36,000 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

Po s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hongkong.

Malwa s—38 cwts hingda, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 2 chests opium, C Fbram ; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 9 chests opium, J Jesraj ; 23 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 38 chests opium, M H Esac Ellias ; 30 chests opium, E Shapoorjee ; 24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 6 chests opium, Luddhabhoy Chuttoo ; 14 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, The Bombay Cotton M Co ; 500 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 30 bales twist, The Presidency Mills Co ; 100 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co ; 60 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co ; 100 tons old iron, D Parbhoodas ; 160 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co ; 30 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co ; 25 bales twist, The Khatav M S and W Co ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Malwa s—124 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 23 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 33 chests opium, C Ebrahim ; 93 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 20 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 25 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 7 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 chests opium, B Balchand.

Bisagno s—400 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 400 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 40 bales twist, the Colaba Land and Mill Co ; 240 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—70 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co ; 125 bales twist, the National S and W Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 1.
Hall, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st N L Regt, time expired from Kamptee.
Power, Surgn Major, Ms., on leave, from Mandalay.
July 2.
Garstin, Major, Bo Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Cameron, Major, Ms. Bedf Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Orr, Major, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.
Ezechiel, Lieut, Bo Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Lindesay, Lieut, Bengal, 24th Punjab Infty, on leave, from Ferozepore.
DEPARTURES.—July 1.
Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, off leave, to Mhow.
July 2.
Garstin, Major, Bo Middlesex Regt, on leave, to Australia.
Cameron, Major, Ms Bedf Regt, on leave, to Australia.
Mayne, Capt, Bo, 2nd Belooch Batty, on leave, to Australia.
Douglas, Major, Bo, R A., Billooch Batty, on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1891.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Lce.-Corpl. Dallas Brooks is granted six months' leave to Europe from the 25th ultimo.
2. Mr. R. C. Condamine having joined is taken on the strength from this date and posted to "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Capt., &
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 2.)

Military Department.

G I P R Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut G L Burne to be borne on the rolls as a supernumerary.

Karachi Naval Volunteers.—Sub-Lieut R H Alexander to be Lieut.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Lieut G de S De-Lisle, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 3rd Bo L I, for one year.

Second Lieut J L Alexander, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Major W G W Macbay, S C, Commandant, 26th Bo Infy, for six months.

Second Batn B B and C I R Vol. Rifle Corps .—J R Tickell, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut Colonels, Indian Staff Corps—Major James Grant and Major Howard Mellis.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Surgn E L C Smith, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency, in addition to his own duties.

Capt G B O'Donnell, Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of furlough for four months on medical certificate.

Judicial Department.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr W L Souter, acting Assist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to leave on medical certificate for nine months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dadabhoy Sorabshaw to be sub pro tem Supt and Jailor of the District Jail at Karachi vice Mr C N Hall, transferred, or pending further orders.

Mr C P Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of second class Subordinate Judges vice Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher and Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, appointed respectively substantive and sub pro tem. First class, third grade, Subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure to be a second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Bramhe to be a sub pro tem. Second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram Mehta to be a second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati to be a sub pro tem second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nadgir to be a second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Dattaraya Ganesh Medhekar to be a sub pro tem second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Sakharam Mahadeo Karandikar to be a sub pro tem second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar, appointed sub pro tem in the above arrangements, and during the absence of Khan Saheb Nowroji Byramji Kaka or pending further orders ; and Rao Saheb Vajeram Manibhai Mehta to be a second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to take rank below Rao Saheb Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen in the Panch Mahals District to be Visitors of the Subordinate Jail at Godhra :—Mr E Maconochie, Magistrate of the first class ; Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolatrai, Subordinate Judge, Godhra ; and Desai Bhaurai Ranchodrai.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhao Huligol, second class Subordinate Judge of Sirsi in the district of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayen Bhaugaonker, Dist Depy Collector, is appointed a Magistrate of the first class.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Messrs James MacNabb Campbell, C. S, and Robert Logan, C S, to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Educational Department.

Miss A Hurford, Lady Supt, High School for Native Girls and Female Training College, Poona, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr S Cooke, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, College of Science, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Revenue Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal :—Rao Bahadur Umedram Ranchordas to be third grade Depy Collector ; Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi to be fourth grade Depy Collector ; Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamrudin Baudekar to be fifth grade Depy Collector ; and Khan Bahadur Phirozshah Pestonji to be sixth grade Depy Collector.

Mr J P Lobo, Depy Collector, in charge Huzur Accounts, Karachi, is appointed to act as Huzur Depy Collector, Karachi, and Assist Depy Commissioner, Paper Currency, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Wadhumal Chandiram, on privilege leave.

Mr W Hoonahan, Head Accountant, Shikarpur, is appointed to act as Depy Collector, in charge Huzur Accounts, Karachi, vice Mr Lobo.

General Department.

Assistant Surgeon Rastamji Jamshedji Kapadia has been placed on general duty, Bombay.

Financial Department.

Mr G F Mathieson, Assist Supt, Gujarat Revenue Survey, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for four months.

Mr C A Pogson, Assist Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Surgn-Major M L Bartholomeusz, MB, CM, Civil Surgn, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Surgn H C L Arnim is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Public Works Department.

Mr H F Beale is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Nira Canal, during the absence of Mr W H LeQuesne on privilege leave or until further orders.

The following reversion and promotion are ordered :—

Mr A S M Ritchie, proceeded on furlough, to revert to Assist Engr, first grade.

Khan Saheb Ali Akbar to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, temporary rank.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

By H M's High Court of Judicature.

Appellate Side.

The District Judge of Ratnagiri granted Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Phatak, Subordinate Judge of Chiplun, privilege leave, on half pay, for three weeks.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Mahadeo Gangadhar Damle, B A, LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Manilal Rugnathrai Thakore, a Sanad, authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ahmedabad District.

By the Commissioners.

Central Division.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Chimnaji Vad as sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collector the following promotions are ordered :—Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotankar, third grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem second grade ; Rao Saheb Narayan Hari Gharpure, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem third grade ; and Azam Chintaman Krishna Hardikar, BA, acting Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, Poona.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·425	E	4	106·0	86·1	74	..	0·78	−3·90
Agra	29·451	S W	6	107·5	87·4	50	..	2·04	−1·37
Cawnpore	29·477	N E	6	100·1	81·1	73	..	0·15	..
Allahabad	29·449	E N E	6	101·4	81·6	87	0·18	0·55	−4·88
Jhansi	29·446	N W	6	101·5	84·7	57	0·24	0·52	−4·35
Jacobabad	29·438	Calm	4	110·3	87·6	53	..	..	−0·02
Karachi	29·495	W	13	93·1	81·7	78	..	0·01	−0·18
Ajmere	29·512	N W	6	101·8	78·6	78	0·36	0·56	−2·28
Deesa	29·511	S	8	98·3	79·7	76	0·02	0·19	−2·10
Rajkote	29·530	W N W	9	94·9	81·4	77	..	2·19	−3·59
Veraval	29·537	Calm	9	86·8	80·7	83	..	0·03	..
Neemuch	29·539	W	7	93·8	73·6	83	0·09	0·48	−4·31
Indore	29·547	W	4	91·0	72·6	85	0·01	2·62	−5·04
Saugor	29·509	N N W	6	95·4	74·6	89	1·41	5·52	−1·50
Jubbulpur	29·546	W N W	3	91·0	78·1	79	0·65	3·43	−7·63
Hoshangabad	29·538	S W	6	99·1	79·6	74	..	0·68	−8·74
Khandwa	29·554	W	8	92·7	80·3	78	..	5·32	−1·75
Raipur	29·527	W S W	16	86·0	76·5	78	..	2·26	−10·57
Nagpoor	29·539	S W	11	97·8	79·4	68	..	0·02	−10·83
Amraoti	29·573	W	7	92·3	74·4	80	0·02	2·74	−5·76
Akola	29·568	W S W	8	95·	76·7	71	..	0·79	−5·78
Surat	29·571	S	F	89·0	76·0	87	..	2·68	−7·07
Malegaon	29·598	W S W	7	88·3	73·7	75	0·03	2·16	−3·52
Bombay	29·604	S W	16	83·2	78·8	81	0·33	14·32	−8·24
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·614	W	10	88·9	71·5	73	0·02	0·68	−4·10
Sholapore	29·644	S W	17	90·7	72·0	71	..	2·47	−3·22
Ratnagiri	29·654	S W	13	80·4	73·4	95	4·96	21·32	−12·74
Belgaum	29·681	W S W	8	73·8	64·8	93	0·20	0·92	−7·46
Goa	29·716	[illegible]	[illegible]	82·1	74·4	91	1·15	19·06	...
Karwar	29·757	S W	6	80·6	71·8	88	5·37	27·97	−13·93
Mangalore	29·827	S W	4	77·8	70·9	93	4·10	42·16	+2·63
Calicut	29·844	Calm	5	78·7	73·0	92	1·41	31·84	−4·28
Cochin	29·871	Calm	M	79·3	72·6	87	0·98	26·01	−5·29
Bangalore	29·806	S W	9	75·2	63·9	83	0·50	9·35	+6·36
Secunderabad	29·661	W S W	17	89·2	70·8	81	0·13	1·39	−3·76
Masuliptm.	29·678	W S W	5	85·1	75·0	92	0·34	3·29	−2·44
Bellary	29·696	W	14	87·0	74·8	67	..	1·96	+0·19
Cuddapah	29·735	W N W	..	92·6	79·0	57	..	1·30	−2·46
Madras	29·761	S S W	9	92·7	77·1	78	0·05	0·41	−2·38
Coimbatore	29·803	W	5	85·9	68·3	93	0·05	0·54	−1·09
Trichinopoly	29·794	S	8	92·0	74·1	75	..	0·72	−0·93
Negapatam	29·772	W S W	1	88·0	76·2	77	..	0·61	−1·43
Colombo, (1st July.)	29·920	S W	6	83·5	75·0	76	0·01	10·54	+2·39

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=1·02 (18·22) ; E. G. H.=0·46 (15·12) ; G. T. H.=0·50 (15·45) ; C. P.=0·33 (14·32).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Rajkot, and Veraval, and moderate or slight in other districts. Readings are relatively very high in Ceylon and very low in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Mangalore, and also in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, Belgaum and Bellary are very steep, and the isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Mangalore. The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere, the deficiency being considerable in the Bombay Presidency, Berar and at Khandwa, Nagpur and Secunderabad. Winds are easterly to north-easterly at Delhi, Agra and Allahabad ; south-easterly at Deesa, Surat and Trichinopoly, but in all other parts of the country they are mostly from the south-west, and in a few cases from the north-west. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Raipur, Nagpur, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Bellari and Negapatam. Ratnagiri, Karwar, Sholapur, and Belgaum report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles per hour at Raipur, 18 at Secunderabad, 16 at Sholapur and Nagpur, 14 at Poona, Amraoti and Akola, and 12 at Rajkot, Neemuch, Karachi and Belgaum. The maximum temperature is lower than usual at Raipur, at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast, but is excessive in other places. The excess is still considerable in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Berar and at Nagpur, Poona and Jubulpore. The highest maximum was 110° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and at Agra, Jhansi, and Rajkot, while in most other places they are cool. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (64°). Humidity has changed irregularly and by small amounts, and the skies are overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (5·37"), Ratnagiri (4·96"), and Mangalore (4·10"), while Calicut and Goa have received 1·41" and 1·15" respectively. At Cochin the fall has been nearly an inch, and at Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Colombo, Belgaum, Bombay, Poona, Amraoti, Jubulpore, Indore, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, Jhansi, Allahabad, Coimbatore and Saugor there have been light to moderate showers. The monsoon gradient between Cochin and Bombay is unusually steep (more particularly between Karwar and Bombay) and heavy rain is probable. In the Bombay Presidency, Berar and also at Khandwa and Secunderabad, the barometer is a tenth and more below its normal height and conditions are very favourable for rain. In most other districts, except the Punjab and Sind, there are prospects of local showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 2.

Pressure is decreasing everywhere ; the change being rapid in Punjab, brisk in other parts of Northern India and the West Coast, and moderate elsewhere. It is everywhere largely below the normal ; but the relative distribution is fairly normal. Winds are variable in North-West India, but blowing from normal monsoon directions elsewhere, the force being still slight. The temperature has risen in North-East India, and has generally fallen elsewhere : the mean temperature being below the average over the Peninsula and Burma, and still above in the other provinces. The highest maximum is 112 degrees in Montgomery. There is hardly any rain in North-West India, and only slight and scattered in the greater part of Bengal and the central parts of the country, but heavy in the West Coast. The monsoon continues weak generally.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 1st July, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·563
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of Wind*	SSE, SSW, S, SW, S.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	428
Fall of Rain	0·33
Total fall during month	0·33
„ „ year	14·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 2nd July	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

A conclusive proof of public sympathy with the omnibus men who are on strike was afforded on Wednesday night, June 10, at the great gathering of South St. Pancras Liberals in the Holborn Town Hall by the remarkable outburst of cheering which greeted the following words of the Marquis of Ripon : "I can express no opinion as to the details of the quarrel, but this I will say—the long hours that omnibus men have had to labour are discreditable to this country. I think, for my part, if it should come to be a question of short hours or high dividends, the dividends must go to the wall.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 24th July, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 14th July. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office on or before the 2nd July.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C.M.

Bombay, 27th June, 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

THE rains set in at length at the Presidency on the night of the 27th ult., and there has since been a moderate fall here and in parts of the mofussil; but from some of the up-country districts unsatisfactory weather reports continue to be received. Apart from the progress of the monsoon and the Silver question, which, with the concurrent one of Exchange, has come into much prominence again, owing to advices from New York, there has been little of interest passing here during the week. Purchasers of Cotton for export have been *nil* on some days, and the Mills have been in the market to only a small extent; while business in Wheat and Seeds has been upon a small, or at most a moderate, scale. After some fluctuations, Exchange again took a strong upward turn, and though rates have receded to-day over 1-16d. from the highest point touched, they are still 9-32d. higher for Bank Bills and 7-32d. for Private Paper than last Thursday's closing quotations. Government Paper, after advancing materially in Fours, is now on a level with last week's rate again. Freights are weak, demand for tonnage being very slack, and re-lets have been offering freely at declining rates. The fall of rain has improved the tone of the Import market and checked the downward movement in prices of staple goods which had previously set in.

MONEY.—Although the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday showed that there had been a falling off of some 9¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance since the date of the previous Return, there was virtually no material change in the position of Money, which was as easy as ever in the open market: and any tendency to a stiffer feeling which might have been induced by unfavourable harvest prospects should have been checked by the rainfall which had at length, though so tardily, set in. The principal noticeable points in the Presidency Bank's Weekly Return were a diminution of nearly 12 lakhs in Private Deposits and an increase of 9¾ lakhs in Loans; but these items were counterbalanced to a considerable extent by a falling-off in Bills Discounted, so that the net increase in the trade demand was represented by some 11 lakhs. The state of Government Deposits was about the same as at the close of the previous week, a decrease at the Head Office going against an increase to about the same extent at the Branches. No further change in the Bank's rates was made at the board meeting this afternoon, and 3 per cent. is still the minimum rate.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day with a firm feeling, with one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 9-16d, and with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 5 11-32d. The rate for Credits, however, advanced to 1s. 5⅝d. for the close of the mail, and 1s. 5¾ was done for Demand; forward Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 5½d. for the end of the year, the market closing with a decidedly strong feeling. On Saturday the market was firmer, and rates were 1-16d. higher. Very little business was done; but we heard of some Mercantile Bills having been placed, for August delivery, at 1s. 5 25-32d. for three months' Credits; some Bank Demand, for December-January delivery, at 1s. 5 11-16d; and some Telegraphic, for early July transfer, at 1s. 5 15-32d.; the market closing firm at the advance. The market opened on Monday at Saturday evening's quotations, with a weak feeling, and rates soon gave way under a demand for remittance and settled down at a decline of 1-16d. Bank Demand was first placed at 1s. 5 13-32d., but, no buyers coming forward, nothing better than 1s. 5 7-16d. could be got, and at that rate, and 1-32d. lower, a fair business was done. Some three months' sight Credits were sold at 1s. 5⅝d. ready and for July delivery; but Private Paper was scarce. On Tuesday there was a quiet feeling at opening, at 1s. 5 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 13-32d. for Demand, and a moderate business was done in the latter medium of remittance at that rate. In one direction, three months' sight Credits were saleable at 1s. 5 19-32d. for the mail, and a few were placed thereat; but the rate was not quoted in the afternoon, and the market closed with a fairly steady feeling. In response to an advance in Silver in New York, this market opened with a firm feeling yesterday at 1s. 5 15-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and later on Telegraphic was done at 1s. 5¼d. Credits were placed in small lots at 1s. 5 11-16d. to 1s. 5¾d. for near delivery; but business was dull, though rates were steady at the enhanced quotations. This morning the feeling was very strong at opening, with one seller of Bank demand at 1s. 5 21-32d.; but, on buyers appearing, the rate fell 3-32d. and closed weak at our quotation. Credits were first quoted at 1s. 5 27-32d.; but few Bills came out, and 1s. 5¾d. eventually became the rate again. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand			...1s. 5 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer			...1s. 5½d.	,,
Do.	3 months'	sight	...1s. 5 21-32d.	,,
Do.	4	do.	...1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Credits	3	do.	...1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 5¾d.	,,
Documents	3	do.	...1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Do.	6	do.	...1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
France	3	do.	...1·87¾	,,
Do.	6	do.	...1·88¼	,,

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 1st July 1891	Rs.	77,65,000
Silver received during the week	,,	1,17,000
	Rs.	78,82,000
New coin paid during the week	,,	11,01,000
	Rs.	67,81,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	35,000
	Rs.	68,16,000
Last week	,,	78,59,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was active and advancing last Friday, and by the afternoon rates for Fours were ⅛ per cent. above Thursday evening's quotations, at 107⅞ for Money and the coming settlement and 107 9-16 for the July account; and before closing a further rise had been attained, the cash price being 107 15-16. There was not much movement in the market on Saturday, and the feeling was steady during the greater part of the day at Friday's final rates for Fours. At the close, however, an advance of 1-16 per cent. was attained, quotations having been 108 for Money and Tuesday's settlement and 107⅝ for the 30th July account. On Monday the market was weak and declining, and rates for Fours receded ¼ per cent. from Saturday evening's quotations. In the earlier part of the day 107 13-16 was quoted for fours for Money and the settlement and 107½ for the end of July; and before closing rates gave way another 1-16 per cent., 107¾ having been the final cash quotation. On Tuesday, which was settling-day, the market opened weak and accounts in Fours still open were closed at lower rates, by ⅛ to 3-16 per cent, than those ruling yesterday; but as the settlement of the account proceeded a firmer feeling prevailed, and rates became steady at 107 9-16 to ⅝ for Money and 107½ for the July account, closing at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on those rates. As usual after the monthly settlement, the market was quiet yesterday, and rates for Fours were quoted during the greater part of the day at 107¾ for cash and 107 9-16 for the 30th instant account; but at the close the rate for money had advanced to 107⅞, with the account price proportionately higher. To-day the feeling was decidedly weak, and rates for Fours have returned to 107¾ for cash and 107 9-16 for the next account, which are the closing quotations. 4½ per cents have been quoted at 108⅜, but 108¼ is now the nominal price again.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. higher at 109. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 104.

SHARES remained very quiet after last mail left, and quotations generally showed no change; but latterly there has been an improved feeling on the principal line, and prices of Mill Scrip have advanced in a number of cases in a firm market. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we now quote a rise of Rs. 25 in Bombay United, Central India, and Coorla Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 15 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 in David; of Rs. 7½ in Alliance and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Western India, Swadeshi, Sholapore, Oriental, Jewraj Balloo, Colaba Land and Mill, and Connaught. On the other hand, Queen have declined Rs. 30; Hyderabad and Britannia, Rs. 15 each; Lukmidas, Rs. 10; Jamshed, Rs. 5; and Leopold, Rs. 3. In Press Shares, East Indian are Rs. 25 lower; Bombay Cotton and Munmar have declined Rs. 5: Mofussil are Rs. 2½ lower; Hingoli have advanced Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading, 1st issue, have declined Rs. 25; Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 lower; Royal Flour are Rs. 3 down; Deccan Paper are Rs. 5 higher, so are John Roberts; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 15; Badham, Pile are Rs. 4 higher; Bombay Ice are Re. 1 up; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The fall of rain here, though so tardy, has done much to facilitate indent business in staple *Grey Goods*, which the holding off of the monsoon was restricting; and the downward tendency of rates has been entirely arrested. Holders now see no objection to keeping their stocks over for some weeks to come, and consequently are firmer in their pretensions; but rates, on the whole, are much about the same as they were a week ago, and the up-country demand is still very small. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, Printed,* and *Local* Goods little has been done during the past week, and prices may be taken as unchanged all round. The off-take of *Imported* goods from the bazaar during the past week may be called 2,200 packages; that of *Local* Goods as 900 bales.

YARNS.—There has been no further change in the price of *Imported Twist*, the market for which has been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hong-kong for the week ending on last Monday were 3,000 bales, with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 222¾. China buyers here have operated to some small extent, and Spinners having made a further reduction in rates, Nos. 10s., 16s., and 20s. have attracted some attention, other counts having been neglected. Stocks here are increasing. 300 lbs. up-country packing are in a somewhat better position than was the case last week. About 2,000 bales have changed hands during the week. The feeling at closing was very quiet at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	4	to	4⅜	per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s ,,	,,	4¼	,,	4⅜	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s ,,	,,	4⅜	,,	5	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s ,,	,,	4⅜	,,	5	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s ,,	,,	5⅜	,,	5½	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s ,,	,,	5¼	,,	6⅛	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s ,,	,,	6⅛	,,	6¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s ,,	,,	6⅝	,,	7¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 40s ,,	,,	8⅛	,,	9	,,

METALS.—A moderate business has been done during the week in *Copper*, which has declined 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has been in small request, and has also given way in value to the extent of 8 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been steady at last week's quotations, at which a moderate business has been done.

COAL is quiet. Sales have been made during the week of Davison's West Hartley per "Hesper" (s), June sailing, at Rs. 13½; and some Powell's Duffryn per "Mary Beyts" (s), shortly due, at Rs. 14½ per ton. We quote closing rates as follows :—

Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	Rs.14½	early Rs. 15 forward.	
Davison's West Hartley ...	,, 13	,,	,, 13½ ,,
Welsh Hartley	,, 12	,,	,, 11¼ ,,
South Yorkshire	,, 13	,,	,, 13 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been neglected both by exporters and local consumers during the past week; the former having made no purchases at all on several days, while the Mills have bought very sparingly in presence of the dull state of the trade in Bombay Yarns. The tone of the market has been very quiet throughout the week, but such business as has been done has been generally on the basis of previous rates. The purchases for export do not sum up more than 1,000 bales, consisting of Julgaum and other Oomra sorts; while local spinners have taken some 3,000 bales, mainly of Oomra descriptions, Broach, and Camptee. The market closed dull this evening with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower than they were a week ago.

The receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 18,500 bales compared with 33,000 bales to hand during the week preceding and 15,400 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year; and the decrease in this season's receipts compared with those for 1889-90 has contracted to 220,700 bales.

Telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts to hand to-day state that sowing had not commenced in the Bengal circle owing to the absence of rain, and at Delhi the state of things was causing anxiety. In the Oomra circle sowing had begun in the Oomrawattee and Julgaum districts, and it was making good progress at Khangaum, Barsee, and Dhulia; it had also commenced at Broach, where rain was general over the district; but throughout the Dhollera circle the want of rain had prevented the sowing being commenced.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 155=	3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 142=	3¼d.
Do. Good	,, 134=	3 3-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 164=	3 23-32d.
Do. Good	,, 151=	3½d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 155=	3 17-32d.
Do. Good	,, 148=	3⅜d.
Broach, Fine	,, 189=	4 9-32d.
Do. Good	,, 175=	3 31-32d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 158=	3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 141=	3 7-32d.
Do. Good	,, 134=	3 3-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	,, 179=	4 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 165=	3¾d.
Do. Good	,, 152=	3 15-32d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	,, 160=	3 21-32d.
Westerns Good	,, 158=	3 19-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season, 1890-91. Bales.	Season, 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	314,000	380,000
Hingunghat	21,800	27,500
Berar	390,500	422,000
Khandeish	390,500	290,500
Barsee and Nugger	140,500	149,000
Sind and Persian	34,500	67,500
Broach	179,500	240,000
Dhollera	332,000	422,000
Compta and Dharwar.	58,500	82,000
Westerns and Madras.	5,500	7,500
	1,867,300	2,088,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week	18,913	15,907	23,900
From 1st Jan. to 1st July	1,703,316	1,827,372	1,594,155
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	10,347	27,315	4,167
From 1st Jan. to 1st July	915,859	1,314,544	1,150,137
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	5,361	477	200
From 1st Jan. to 1st July	82,919	48,147	22,073

WHEAT has not been in much demand for export during the past week, and on some days a small, and on others a moderate, business only has transpired. Prices gave way half to an anna per cwt. all round at the beginning of the week, but the market has otherwise remained steady throughout.

SEEDS also have not attracted much attention; but the market, though quiet on some days, has been steady on the whole, and with the exception of a decline of half an anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* yesterday, making it Rs. 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt., there has been no change in rates of any description during the week.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	476,993	72,049	73,129
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st July	10,112,833	4,042,599	4,367,499
Linseed for the week	89,561	18,996	38,663
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st July	3,989,899	1,921,469	1,504,613
Rapeseed for the week	17,704	4,077	55,056
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st July	[illegible] 911	873,258	1,140,165
Gingelly seed for the week	724	1,482	1,353
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st July	955,545	676,362	645,764

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	865,597	181,340	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st July	8,697,631	2,933,233	3,524,036
Linseed for the week	202,478	20,937	4,002
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st July	3,235,385	1,501,562	1,390,671
Rapeseed for the week	65,905	21,459	82,797
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st July	994,143	603,729	1,065,496
Gingelly seed for the week	39,821	...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st July	1,034,733	733,101	686,065

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 5⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	79
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	46¾

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

CONTENTS :—

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—LATEST TELEGRAMS.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The Indian Factory Act.
5-6 TELEGRAMS.
7 MILITARY NEWS.—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
8 Potato Blight in the Deccan—The Monsoon at Last.
9 The Progress of the Monsoon—Serious Charge Against a Railway Guard—Notes from Lanowli—The Oil we Burn.
10 The Municipality's Cash Balances—Matheran—The Government and the Presidency Association.
11-12 The Clock Tower Tragedy—The Poona Season.
13 The Stock of Cotton in Bombay—Government and the Corporation.
14 Municipal Standing Committee—A Brutal Murder of a Child-Wife—An Extraordinary Assault.
15 Dr. Laurie's Lecture on Chloroform.
16 Proposed Betterment Act for Bombay—The Charge of Sedition Against Portuguese Subjects—MADRAS.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: A Separate Army for India—The Hyderabad Commission on Chloroform.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: The Rajabai Tower Agitation.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Reforms in Bhopal—Deterioration of Indian Cotton.
20 Leaving Port Without a Pilot—The Oriental Government Life Assurance Company Case.
21 Parsee Charities—Anthropological Society of Bombay—BENGAL.
22 FRONTIER NEWS—BURMA—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Notifications.
23-24 General Orders by H E the Commander-in-Chief in India—General Orders by H E the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazettes.
25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

LUKER—June 22, at Eastern Castlet, Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Frank Luker, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

THE reply of the Government in the Education Department to the letter of the President of the Municipality in March last, renewing the request of the Corporation for more liberal contribution from provincial revenues towards the cost of primary education in Bombay, closes a long controversy. Its purport is summed up in the passage which affirms that the legislature has unreservedly declared the legal obligation of the Corporation to make adequate provision for the primary education of the city, and that the enactment which has declared this has also placed at the disposal of the Corporation large local resources and powers of taxation. The rest of the document traverses the case presented by the Corporation deducing from the provisions of the Municipal Act a very different conclusion, namely, that the Government were to be equal factors in the new machinery and contribute to the anticipated increase in the cost of primary education in the ratio alleged with unfounded confidence to be set forth in section 120. The section provided that the school fund shall consist of the Government grant, then the fees and finally the contribution of the Municipality, which is to be "not less" than a sum of such amount as added to the fees should be equal to double the Government grant. The controversy arose when the Government, in fixing the amount of their contribution at twenty-five thousand rupees a year for the next five years, intimated that that sum would not be exceeded, and gave no assurance that the contribution would not be diminished, or even discontinued altogether at the end of the five years. Subsequently the Government gave an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum towards the cost of inspection, making in all a contribution of Rs. 28,000 for the purposes of primary education in Bombay. The contention that under the statute Government were bound to make a contribution proportionate to that which the Corporation might vote was buttressed by copious reference to the terms of Lord Ripon's famous resolution on local self-government, wherein it was stated that in making over to municipalities and local boards the charge of education and other charges an amount of revenue which would be sufficient to prevent the new obligation from being simply a burden on local resources should be assigned by the local Governments. It was further contended that an understanding had been arrived at between the Government and the Corporation as to the relative share of the liabilities of each, and it was affirmed that the legislation of 1888 was not intended to shift the burden of primary education on the Corporation, but provide legal machinery to effect the transfer. We pointed out at the time that in taking up this uncompromising and more than doubtful position the Corporation was preparing for itself certain disappointment. The claims of the city for consideration in the matter are equitable and should have been discussed on that ground.

The obligations of the Corporation in the matter of primary education are statutory, their minimum contribution being fixed, while those of the Government are optional, no minimum being mentioned. If it were deemed desirable for controversial purposes to dispute the interpretation put upon the two sections of the Act by the Advocate-General, the least that should have been done was to ask for the advice and guidance of the municipal solicitors as to the legal effect of the sections in question. This obvious course was not taken. Early in 1890 a committee was appointed to draw up a representation to Government, which assumed as an indisputable proposition that the Government were bound under the Act to share the burden in a certain ratio :—"When the law has regulated the proportion of the burden resting on each, the Corporation fail to see the fairness of asking it to sustain more than its own due share while that of the Government should remain stationery." It was remarked at the time that if the legal members of the committee spoke under a sense of professional responsibility, it was more than doubtful that they would have so confidently laid it down that the Act prescribes the proportion that the three factors in the school fund are to bear the one to the other. No proportion was fixed between the Government grant and the fees, and none between the Government grant and the Municipal grant. The same contention was again put forward in Mr. Murzban's letter to which the Government now make jubilant reply. It is easily shown that the inferential absurdity of the Corporation being compelled to make more than adequate provision for primary education if the Government made too liberal a grant, if the Advocate-General's interpretation of the Act be accepted as correct could not possibly arise, for it is distinctly laid down that what is incumbent on the Corporation is to make "adequate provision,"—neither more nor less. The assumed pact that the Government should share the burden in the proportions existing under the "old arrangement" is absolutely denied. In this connection a document is produced which is as unexpected, if not as decisive as was the aceproduced by the Heathen Chinee. The Corporation is jocosely informed that the history of the transfer of primary education to the control of the Bombay Municipality does not begin in the year 1883 as assumed, but dates back to the 28th July 1869, when the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. (now Sir James) Peile, wrote the flaming letter to the Municipal authorities of that day, the Bench of Justices, which will be found in another column. The head of the Educational Department expressed his deep regret that since 1868 the city of Bombay did not contribute to the education of its inhabitants. It appears that in 1867, at the instance of Sir Alexander Grant, a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been voted by the Justices; but it was found that under the Act then in force there was no power to make such an application of public funds. Somewhat unfairly Mr. Peile laid the blame of this legislative incapacity on the Municipality, instead of upon the Government, which alone could pass an Act. However earnest a desire may be felt in the cause of education, it is too much to expect from human nature that taxpayers should petition to be taxed. Pending the legalization of the grant, the schools which had been opened in anticipation of it were kept going by money assessed for educational purposes on the towns of the Konkan and Deccan, Bombay thus obtaining a subsidy from her poor sisters. The irate Director scolded the Justices and told them that such a state of things could not possibly continue. He refused to listen to any plea of inability to find the money, vehemently asserting that the income of a municipality is just as much as a community is moved to subscribe by its interest or its conscience. Indeed, he seemed to regard it as an "absurdity" that a grant of Rs. 10,000 out of an income of thirty lakhs could be supposed to embarrass the municipal finances. New York was cited as an inspiring example. With a population about equal to that of Bombay, the contribution of the city to the schools was three hundred thousand pounds, and ninety thousand children were under instruction; while in Bombay only thirteen thousand children were in schools of all kinds. The Justices were informed that it was a recognised principle that primary education should be mainly supported by local funds, and this principle had been already acted upon up-country. The Director stated that the system must be completed by the towns supporting the primary schools as the rural districts did, the Municipalities being clearly the appropriate agency for organizing education in towns. In conclusion, the Director asked for a permanent yearly assignment of rupees ten thousand, to be raised to fifty thousand by degrees, as it could be profitably utilized.

This document is considered by the Governor in Council as fatal to the argument in support of the conclusion that the history of the transactions between Government and the Municipality proves that new legislation was undertaken not to shift the burden of primary education on the Corporation, but to carry out the old arrangement. Mr. Peile's animated epistle is held to show that the moral obligation of the city authorities to make provision for primary education was recognised in 1869, and this obligation was deliberately converted into a legal duty in 1888:—"The policy clearly laid down in 1869 was to bring the municipal government abreast of its duties to education; and the final act of the legislature, while it compelled the Corporation to provide the adequate supply of primary education, also supplied for the whole purposes of municipal government, including education, larger resources of taxation." It is open to question whether the Government is entitled to cite as a decisive document in the case a letter which, so far as we are aware, has never been heard of until now since it was launched at the heads of the Justices in 1869. It accomplished its immediate purpose. The worshipful Justices met in conclave three months afterwards, and decided to request the Government to pass a short Act to give the Municipality power to devote a portion of its funds to educational purposes—a request which was of course acceded to without difficulty. But from that day to this nothing was seen or heard of a municipal grant of fifty thousand rupees. The Governor in Council is a witness to this fact: he states in the letter to the President of the Corporation that until 1882 the Municipality spent less than twenty thousand rupees from its revenue on primary education, and that even now it is not spending much more than forty thousand. There is another consideration which somewhat diminishes the controversial value of that long forgotten letter. In the very year when it is disinterred the principle that the burden of primary schools should be mainly supported by local funds is largely qualified by the action of the present Parliament, which has devoted two millions sterling out of imperial revenue towards the cost of elementary education. In taking this step, the example of America, of France, and of other nations has been followed. It is satisfactory to find that the Bombay Government does not show any disposition to make unfair use of the dialectical success which it has scored. The assurance is repeated that the present Government recognises as unreservedly as any previous Governments of Bombay the claim which primary education has upon the State, and that assistance will be given to the Corporation up to the limits of the public funds available. If a larger measure of assistance can be given with due regard to the claims of other towns and rural tracts, it will not be withheld. A declaration of no less importance is that any grant-in-aid for buildings which the Corporation may apply for under the Code will be assigned as far as funds will permit. This intimation will enable the Joint Schools Committee to take in hand the arduous work of devising a practicable scheme for replacing the present insanitary and wholly unsatisfactory buildings hitherto in use by school-houses properly constructed for the purposes which they are required to serve.

IN the course of the controversy respecting the deterioration of Surats it has been frequently argued that Khandeish affords a notable example of the ryot's fidelity to his own interests, and, by inference, to those of the commonwealth, when left to his own devices, and that any interference with his freedom of action would not only be harmful, but be tantamount to a species of "zabardasti" which no Government has a right to exert. It is conceded, certainly, that the cotton now raised is less valuable, bale for bale, than what he grew some years ago, but the yield is much greater and the plant is hardy and better able to stand a drought—what Khandeish has to fear rather than the reverse. Altogether the cultivator is represented as being very much better off under the "Varadi" *régime* than ever he was before. We shall have something to say, later on, to the figures on which this rather indeterminate prosperity is based. Meantime, while admitting to the full that cultivators should be meddled with as little as possible, and that just cause for irritation may proceed from tactless, injudicious interference, we are unable to penetrate the reason why the proprietor of the soil in India should be less provident of his interests than one in England, where, even with agriculturists of the highest intelligence, good care is taken, by stringent clauses in the lease, that the tenant so pursues his industry as to safeguard, as far as human foresight can do so, the land and its products from deterioration. The contention of those who urge legislative action on the part of Government is, *inter alia*, that by the process of deterioration which has been going on for several years the interests of the landlord (the Government of India) are being imperilled, and that although favourable seasons have lately counterbalanced by increased yields the relatively lower prices now paid for Surats, the trade is beginning to find out that the inevitable Nemesis has come, and that the increased production of "Varadi" is a sorry set-off to loss of markets, depreciation in prices, and the general disrepute into which Surats have sunk all over Europe. It is a melancholy commentary on the reputation of the Broach, Dhollera and Oomrawattee which formerly held their own alongside Americans that, out of daily sales aggregating 10,000, 12,000 and 14,000 bales, just now in Liverpool the enquiry for Surats is limited to 400 or 500 bales! But this is only a sample of what may be expected, more or less, until efforts are made to dissociate the trade from practices which are discreditable, and, perhaps, more important still, until it is seen that honest efforts are being made to go back to pure seed and long staple. The Khandeish cultivator has hitherto been paid a comparatively high price, chiefly because his produce was useful for mixing with (and poisoning) the adjacent staples of Berar and Nuggur. But now that these districts can do their own mixing, with some to spare for the variation of Barsi, the price of "Varadi" will soon convince the cultivator, whose natural astuteness is now lauded, that it would have been well for him had he never abandoned the Hingunghat seed. It is, indeed, a moot point if the Khandeish ryot is entitled either to admiration for his astuteness or to blame for his shortsightedness, for the likelihood is that he took what seed he could get easiest, and that our friend the mixing Bunnia is in reality the man to whose efforts the disappearance of Hingunghat seed is owing.

It will be seen from our commercial columns of to-day that, for the nine months ending 30th June last, the imports of Khandeish into Bombay amounted to 3,90,530 bales. Compared with the previous year this exhibits an increase of one lakh of bales, but the designation "Khandeish," we find on examination, is made to cover receipts from all stations from Jubbulpur to Bombay, and includes the produce arriving, *via* Khandwa, from Ujein, Indore, &c. The total of these receipts from stations having no connection either with the Collectorates of Khandeish or Nassick is nearly 70,000 bales, and while this still leaves Khandeish with big figures, it is to be borne in mind that a good deal—in fact, probably a great deal—of the previous season's growth has come forward mixed with that of 1891. In 1890 only 37,000 bales of Ujein, Indore, Khandwa, &c., figure under the head of Khandeish, so it may be inferred that the past season was a particularly good one for Khandeish and the districts lying north-east. Taking from our commercial columns the figures of "Khandeish" arrivals for the two years, and deducting what belongs to districts as noted above, 1,07,000, we have a total of 5,73,000 bales for the two years, or an annual average of 2,86,500 bales—good crops certainly, but nothing to justify extravagant statements of "Varadi" yielding 40 per cent. more than the old seed, and nothing to prove that the old Hingunghat seed would not have done equally well, while it would have been worth Rs. 25 a candy more.

MR. J. MCN. CAMPBELL and Mr. R. Logan have been appointed Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

MISS A. HURFORD, Lady Superintendent, High School of Native Girls' and Female Training College, Poona, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

MR. S. COOKE, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, College of Science, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MR. J. P. LOBO, Deputy Collector in charge of Huzur Accounts, Karachi, has been appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collector and Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Paper Currency.

MR. G. F. MATHIESON, Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for four months.

MR. C. A. POGSON, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

SURGEON-MAJOR M. L. BARTHOLOMEUZ, Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

SURGEON H. C. L. ARNIM has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. H. F. BEALE has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, during Mr. LeQuesne's absence.

SURGEON E. L. C. SMITH, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Baroda Residency.

CAPTAIN G. B. O'DONNELL, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been granted, on medical certificate, an extension of furlough for four months by the Secretary of State.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 1.

The Emperor William arrived in this city to-day and was received on landing by Their Majesties the Queen and Queen Regent. Large crowds assembled in the streets and gave His Majesty a most cordial welcome.

MRS. GRIMWOOD.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Mrs. Grimwood paid a visit to Windsor yesterday and remained to lunch with Her Majesty the Queen.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Gladstone has now recovered from the effects of the influenza.

THE REPORTED FRENCH OCCUPATION OF LUANG PRABANG.

PARIS, JULY 2.

The reported occupation of the province of Luang Prabang by French troops is denied here.

THE PROSECUTION OF M. DE LESSEPS.

M. de Lesseps' health is seriously affected by the action which has been brought against him for illegal issues of Panama stock.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

There is growing irritation in France over the renewal of the Triple Alliance. The papers regard England as being associated with it.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 2.

The Russian press considers the renewal of the Triple Alliance as a menace requiring a prompt alliance between France and Russia.

THE MANIPUR TRIALS.

APPEALS OF THE REGENT AND THE SENAPATTI, TIKENDRAJIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

The appeals of the Regent and the Senapatti, Tikendrajit, to the Governor-General in Council will be considered in the same way as ordinary appeals from capital sentences. Counsel cannot, of course, be heard, but appeals can be framed by barristers, who have every opportunity of representing such points as they may think fit in favour of the condemned, and to these full consideration will, of course, be given. It is unlikely that the final decision of the Government will be announced until the middle of next month. A telegram was received yesterday at Manipur from the Viceroy, granting the Jubraj up to the 31st July to make any representations he may desire in his own defence. The representations must be in Simla by that date.

THE BENARES RIOT CASE.

The railway-station riot case concluded at Benares yesterday. The jury acquitted seven of the accused, finding the remainder guilty. Three were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, and one of these to a fine of Rs. 25 in addition; three others to four years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement; three more to three years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement; one to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months solitary confinement, and another to two years' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 25, to be given on recovery to the man who sustained grievous hurt; one other prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment only. Five boys were sentenced to thirty stripes each.

The next case, a Bhadaun one, is fixed for the 3rd instant.

THE CASHMERE RAILWAY SCHEME.

It is believed that the Government of India have practically decided to decline to entertain Sir Lepel Griffin's Cashmir railway scheme, on the ground of the promoters asking too much. A guarantee of four and a half per cent. is one of their demands.

MAJOR DURAND'S EXTENSION OF FURLOUGH.

Major Durand, Resident in Nepal, has obtained an extension of one year's furlough.

THE FRONTIER MEDAL FOR THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

The Commander-in-Chief has recommended the grant of the frontier medal with clasp for the Tamana and Manipur expeditions. A similar recommendation will presumably be made for the Black Mountain on the receipt of the despatches.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

We had a smart shower of rain here this afternoon, reducing the temperature to 80°. The sky remains overcast and threatening a further downpour. There has been a little rain between Kallian and Poona.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The first entries for the Madras races closed yesterday as follows:—

Trial Stakes.—Terence, Hartington, Hidalgo, Peerlight, Buzzado, Kingfox, Southminster, Ada, Lindenow, Whiterose, Myasmya, The Maid, and Lottery.

Civil Service Stakes.—Seatsman, St. Kilda, Patiala, King Archer, Child of Island, Sunbeam, Moonshine, Warwick, and Arab Chief.

Galloway Trial Stakes.—Chippaway, Gladstone, Crown Prince, Norma, Kristna, Hongkong, Jersey, Whiterose, Bluebeard, and perhaps Star.

Saidapet Plate.—St Kilda, King, Whiteoats, Wildoats, Dorothy, Sunbeam, Moonshine, Warwick, Iolanthe, Pendse, Souther, Johnne, Arab Chief, Hudban, and Turkish Flag.

Guindy Steeplchase.—Gold, Assurance, Buzzado, Ben Lomond, Devonio, and Gillaroo.

The Welter.—Heart of Oak, Assurance, Buzzado, Black Diamond, Ben Lomond, Whirlwind, Ada, Magpie, Lindenow, Gillaroo, and Myasmya.

Governor's Cup.—St. Kilda, King, Wildoats, Whiteoats, Nugget, Absentee, Moonshine, Sunbeam, Napier, Plebian, Warwick, Arab Chief, Hudban, and Turkish Flag.

Vizianagram Stakes.—Judy, Wellington, Pickle, Frisky, Meg, Effie, Magistrate, Bluebeard, Kana, and Star.

Adyar Plate.—Terence, Hartington, Buzzado, Kingfox, Southminster, The Judge, Jolimount, Whiterose, The Maid, and Lottery.

Vellacherri Steeplechase.—Chippaway, Safecure, Jack-o-Lantern, and Transfer.

Merchants' Purse.—King, Wildoats, Whiteoats, Nugget, Napier, Plebian, Warwick, Moonshine, Arab Chief, Hudban, and Turkish Flag.

Arcot Purse.—Heart of Oak, Hartington, Buzzado, Kingfox, Southminster, The Judge, Jolimount, Whiterose, Gillaroo, Lottery, and The Maid.

Poonamallee Purse.—Gladstone, Crown Prince, Norma, Councillor, Faras, Juvenal, Wellington, Jersey, Cadger, Dorothy, Luck, perhaps Whiterose, Bluebeard, and Star.

Wallajah Plate.—Gladstone, Crown Prince, Calomel, Carbine, Pickle, Frisky, Magistrate, Meg, Bluebeard, and Kana.

Stewards' Purse.—Hidalgo, Commercial, Black Diamond, Peerlight, Ada, Assegai, Lindenow, and Myasmya.

Madras Steeplechase.—Gold, Buzzado, Assurance, Ben Lomond, and Gillaroo.

PACHMARHI IN THE RAINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PACHMARHI, JUNE 30.

To write satisfactorily about "Pachmarhi in the rains" one should have some experience of Pachmarhi during the hot weather! I happened to arrive at this little hill station, by courtesy so called, early in March, when the hotel was full of nothing more substantial than expectation; when the new manager of the new boarding house was putting up the new green chicks; when the residents, almost as new as myself, were making themselves acquainted with the place and each other; when bungalows were empty, and trees were leafless, and the grass dry, and the ferns dead, and the musketry class an undefined and distant dream. Well, I have stayed to see the mutation of all things—fillings and emptyings, goings and comings, balls, cinderella dances, theatricals, tennis matches, picnics, and foursomes all things have been and are now no more. I used to go to the club when every paper was monopolised at a table surrounded by the intellectual section of the aforementioned musketry class, when a "pit" and a "dress circle" had well-defined rights and limits there, and when the heat of the "rooms" was enough to discourage the most ardent novel-reader in his search for variety. I have wandered on the maidan at the risk of my life from the sharp and sudden blow of a golf ball, or quite as possibly from sudden collision with the uplifted click of a performer, for in those days the clicks and the drivers, and the performers, and the caddies and the man with the red flag were everywhere. I have enjoyed the moderate hospitality of the station, and have interviewed callers and left return cards with a courteous indifference which was, I presume, mutual, and then—when all drew to a close—I have watched while bungalows were emptied, and the maidan became deserted and the *chota chakkae* was as a path in the wilderness—watched until I had Pachmarhi in all its spring of beauty well nigh to myself.

How I have laughed at, and grieved over, and pitied those unfortunates who left at the beginning of the rains. Who can know Pachmarhi who has not stayed to see it shake off its sleep and burst forth once more in stream and fern, and song and foliage! Its pastures are covered now like a velvet lawn of close exquisite green, its rocks bear loads of vivid moss and delicate fern, its trees in endless variety are looking their best and brightest, the hills are an unceasing panorama of light and shade, while here and there the rich red soil makes brilliant patches of colour amidst the prevailing green. In a couple of hours one can make a beautiful excursion whither one wills, and under very different conditions from the same excursion undertaken during the hot weather. *Then* there is dust, and sun, and glare all through the middle of the day, making it impossible to enjoy a lengthened walk or a stiff uphill climb; *now* there is a bracing coolness in the air, a springy freshness under foot that inspires energy, and stirs curiosity, and awakens interest in the awakening life around.

On a low hill, whose easily achieved summit gives a fine panoramic view of the station, are five sacred caves of great antiquity, with carved entrances and strange recesses; far in the distance rises the holy mountain Mahadeo, whose grand head towers majestically over his humbler brethren, or is hidden in the grey mist that foretells the coming storm. Standing almost alone, the heavy mass of Dhupghar seems to offer its unchanging and impregnable protection to the little station lying at its feet, and never suggests the undignified suspicion that its serrated summit could be used for such merely transitory purposes as those of a summer day's picnic. Turn where you will, new possibilities present themselves. One can always say 'To-morrow I will try so and so," with the conviction that one will be repaid by some altogether fresh experience. One can descend to the bottom of waterfalls by well-kept fern-edged paths, or climb the hills for wide-stretching distant views, or go by level roads to the edge of ghat ravines, or sit on a rock close by and gaze at the sweet homeliness of the little plateau itself, with all its air of English park, and gabled lodge, and placid loveliness. Sweet, sweet Pachmarhi! so homelike in appearance, in climate, in surroundings! Never before in India have I experienced the charm of "home-i-ness" which makes the visitor to that favoured spot Dalhousie rave of its beauty and its grace. It is true that this year so far the rainfall has been exceptionally small, and I have heard of seasons, certainly, when the mist hung so close and heavy that one could not see the grass growing on the lawn outside the bungalow windows, and I am aware that everybody's experience has not been so happy as my own. Perhaps in other years excursions could not be managed with such facility. But I do not think it can ever be difficult, for all the places of beauty and interest are within such close range and the soil dries with such wonderful rapidity that achievement must necessarily be easy; nor need one be burdened with servants, it is almost always possible to do what one wants to do between meals, and a coolie to carry an umbrella,—if one is weak enough to indulge in that comfortable appendage,—a waterproof, a sketching book, and a basket for ferns, are all that one requires. Talking of ferns, I may mention that there is quite a large variety, though not, of course, so many as one finds in the hill stations of higher altitudes; every day some new one seems to make its appearance. The big tree fern aesophila and the osmunda grow near the head of the Biefalas, and on the way thither the oak ferns, large vivid green leaves, shine out from the longer fronds of the pleopeltis, the deep-green of the silver ferns and addicentum and exquisite fronds of the "parsley" fern, as we call it, line each shady nook, while the delicate tracery of others, whose names I know not, or forget, make a moss-like covering for the dripping rocks.

I have never been to Matheran or Mahableshwar, but it seems to me that people of the Central Provinces make a great mistake in choosing them instead of Pachmarhi for their yearly holiday. I know it will be said that its climate is not sufficiently bracing, but there is a difference of at least ten degrees between it and the plains; others plead, and with perfect truth, that life at Pachmarhi lacks the sociability and gaiety one finds at the larger stations. For this I have no answer save that it does not seem fair to lay the blame on the place for sins of omission and commission, of which I and my neighbour are clearly guilty; hospitality, good fellowship, courtesy, and good nature are not, to my thinking, dependent for their practice on numbers or locality. A great advantage which Pachmarhi has over Mahableshwar and Matheran is that one can stay here for the rains, whereas one is forced to hurry away from the other two before they begin, because of the many falls and the impassable state of the roads later on. Of course, if there is any delicacy requiring extremely dry air, Pachmarhi, too, would be an undesirable residence, though the drying quality of the soil would always prevent it from being actually dangerous, provided proper precautions were taken in respect to other particulars. The journey, too, is an easy one and can be undertaken at any time; the most that is to be dreaded is a few hours' delay from the flooding of the one river which has to be crossed, and if such a delay takes place, there is a dak bungalow, three or four miles off, to rest in. A special tonga brings one the whole distance from the railway terminus, Piparia, in about four hours, and an ordinary tonga, for which the charge is less, will do the journey in eight or ten hours, I believe; while the bullock tongas take a still longer period, but are often preferred as a safer, if slower, mode of transit.

I have said nothing of *shikar*, and yet it, too, ought to be attainable here. I have heard of a tiger and seen his speed on the soft mud near one of the falls. Panthers are plentiful, or rather leopards, whose performances in the station have caused some excitement and alarm, and the loss of some favorite dogs as well. The country is too broken for pig-sticking, but there are numbers of the creatures about, and I myself came on a cranky old boar in the course of a pleasant walk, which his unexpected presence brought to a somewhat summary conclusion (I hoped at first that he meant to ignore my existence and continue on his road, but when, instead, he turned and faced me I fled—no, I walked rapidly, but with dignity, to the tonga which was waiting in my rear). Jungle fowl are to be heard, though not easily to be seen; blue pigeon congregate about the ravines, and pea-fowls abound on the Piparia road, while deer of different sorts make a spasmodic appearance from time to time on the hills.

And now, though I have written so much, I feel that my sketch is very incomplete. I have made no attempt to describe the strange outline of the hills, almost grotesuqe at times, nor the delicate and wonderful colouring of the sunsets, nor the variety and beauty of the trees and their groupings, nor the various climbing parasites that twine and creep in a marvel of confusion; these things must be seen for themselves. I can but add, "Go and see!"

And now I know it will be said, "But you forget that autumn is *really* the time to see Pachmarhi in perfection." Yes, so I have been told, but I cannot write of it from experience, and autumn is to me always a sad and unsatisfactory time. Shortening days, fading leaves, drying streamlets, whitening grass, all tell their tale of approaching decay. I do not think that autumn trips are ever thoroughly satisfactory; the long dark evenings have to be got through somehow, and one never loses the sense of homelessness that surrounds one under such circumstances. It is too cold to remain outside, so one sits in discomfort in a semi-furnished room until the orthodox bed time arrives, or one passes a longer period playing whist with one's neighbour, retiring thereafter at very unorthodox hours. No, the first two months of the monsoon, provided the rainfall be moderate, is *the* best time for Pachmarhi. Once more I say "Go and see."

LOCAL INSPECTORS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Monday last you published a letter addressed by the Government of India in the Home Department to the various local administrations in reference to the working of the new Factory Act. I wish to refer only to that part of it which relates to the appointment of whole-time inspectors of factories.

With regard to the question asked by the Secretary of State for India," whether it will not be necessary to appoint whole-time inspectors of factories at centres like Bombay and Calcutta," and the conclusion arrived at by the latter Government that "two (whole-time) inspectors at these centres (Bombay and Calcutta), who should respectively be utilized in the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces, should be appointed," I call your attention to a leading article which appeared in your journal of the 23rd March 1889, and to the letter on this subject from me to which you were good enough to give publicity in your issue of the 28th May 1889. The reasons why the Government of India have taken the same view of the necessity of appointing whole-time inspectors as has been taken in your columns are not far to seek. Your suggestions and the arguments advanced in their support were such as could not be gainsaid even by those whose interest it was to make the Government of India believe the existing arrangements for inspection to be satisfactory. The Government of India is right in laying it down as a *sine qua non* for an inspector that he should have some knowledge of the habits and language of the districts to which he will be appointed. The local inspectors with the above *sine qua non* and Mr. Bagnell's diagrams in their hands, explaining all technicalities of inspection, besides being a less costly establishment, will be efficient. No doubt if Government ever appoint a special inspector of factories in India, that officer should be a specialist from England. It is also obvious that these permanent and whole-time inspectors will be better inspectors then the often-changed civilian inspectors. This can be judged from a simple fact that since the time Mr. Jones ceased to be inspector of factories five assistant collectors have filled the post in Bombay during a period of three years. No sooner does the civilian inspector begin to understand the technicalities of inspection than he has to leave the work in the hands of another gentleman. So great is the importance attached to the insight of this work that the peon who knows where the factories are located accompanies the new inspector of factories in order to show the mills or the workshop, and that is all the insight the new inspector gets. Leaving all other considerations aside, this fact alone points to the necessity of appointing local permanent inspectors, and you will do a great service to the mill-hands and their masters if you once more remind the Government of their duty in this regard.—Yours, &c.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE FEELINGS OF THE OPERATIVES.

THE CLOCK TOWER INVESTIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are not a few in the community in which the unfortunate tragedy in connection with the Rajabai Tower has come to pass, as also in the other communities, who do think and believe that Government should have asked their solicitors to conduct the investigation almost within a few days of its commencement, if not from the very first. There may be people that are wise after the event, but it is no flattery to write that surely the *Bombay Gazette*, nor those who held the same views with it, did not belong to them; and if the hint that was given by your paper were acted upon by Government without hesitation and without waiting for a stronger repetition of it on your part, matters would have taken a different but satisfactory course than at present. It is a pity Government did not take prompt action, but instructed its solicitors to appear at the eleventh hour and just when the end of the enquiry had begun. This error of judgment and sense of security is certainly the prime factor which contributed to the birth of that distrust and suspicion of the police, as suggested in your paper to-day. The ordeal of scathing criticism and animadversions which the Bombay Police is undergoing just now both at the hands of the press and the public would have been spared. Even at this stage it will not be too late to appoint independent police or other officers as may be free from local prejudices, and to come with "fresh minds to take up and follow the thread" of investigation, as mentioned in the last part of your editorial article.—Yours, &c.,

July 1st. FORESIGHT.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The leader in your to-day's issue anent the answer of Government to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association against the appointment of Mr. Webb to be a Presidency Magistrate is, I am afraid, misleading and calculated to make your readers suppose that the Association has stultified itself by taking that step. You seem to suggest that the memorial which was sent up to Government in favour of Mr. Webb in the year 1887 was sent up under the authority of the Association. But a reference to the Government resolution issued at that time will clearly show that the memorial that was then sent in favour of Mr. Webb was never sent by the Association. It was never adopted at any meeting of the Association, nor was it signed by its secretaries.—Yours, &c.,

July 2nd. DAJI ABAJI KHARE.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered....	17	98	14	72	13	91	14	19
Thursday, July 2........	1	27	0	40	0	50	0	33
Total....	19	25	15	12	14	44	14	52
Total fall to 2nd July, 1890....................	31	29	32	37	36	91	25	40
Total fall to 2nd July, 1889....................	18	15	22	37	19	23	20	57

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G. J. AND P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 29th June, 1891:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Ghadechi..........	1	14	Jetalsar	0	1
Songad	0	48	Upleta	0	0
Dhola..............	1	44	Wansjalia	0	0
Chuda	0	78	Porbandar	0	0
Chital	0	0	Junagad	0	15
Jetpur	0	0	Veraval	0	7

ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 29th June, 1891:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandora	8	17	Broach	1	3
Panjoo...............	7	18	Baroda..............	0	0
Vaiturana	4	39	Mehmadabad	0	0
Palghur..............	2	91	Ahmedabad...........	0	8
Gholwad	6	79	Viramgam	0	0
Daman	1	50	Wadhwan	0	37
Bulsar	2	81	Dabhoe	0	44
Nausari	0	95	Sevalia	0	0
Surat	0	21	Godhra	0	12
Kim	0	69	Kharaghora	0	16

MR. W. L. SOUTER's three months' privilege leave has been commuted into leave on medical certificate for nine months.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

THE monsoon would appear to be beginning to assert itself pretty well all over India now, although in some districts the rain is keeping away most persistently. In Calcutta and throughout Bengal generally, in the Madras Presidency, in the southern part of the Deccan, along the Malabar Coast, and in the Bombay Presidency, north of the city of Bombay, it has been raining during the past few days with more or less severity. Poona district seems to have been, more than any other quarter, left out in the cold, or more correctly in the heat. But even there the prospects are improving now.

On the Ghats there was heavy rain on Wednesday and cultivators have been busy all the week in the country around Lanouli and Khandala in ploughing and preparing for the kharif sowings. The rainfall, nevertheless, has been much below the average. There has been little wind behind it, and very little of it has passed on to the tableland of the Deccan. In the country immediately below the Ghats there were few of the usual tokens of the early monsoon days yesterday morning; but as the day wore on, the atmospheric conditions took a change for the better. Heavy clouds closed in, and after a few preliminary showers we learn from Poona there was a smart downpour in the afternoon, the still darkening clouds threatening more. Rain is certainly very much needed round that quarter, for it is not until well on this side of Narel that the rains have sufficiently softened the land for ploughing. As Tanna is approached, however, things have a better aspect, and the ryots are as busy as their brethren on the Ghats.

In the weather report published yesterday it was stated the monsoon gradient was very deep between Karwar and Bombay, and that more rain might be expected. This was welcome news, for on Wednesday the rain had every appearance of drying up again. Yesterday morning, however, the sky grew very dark, and the hills across the harbour were hidden in mist—a sure sign of rain. During the day some smart showers fell, and in the afternoon it began to fall heavily, and more steadily than it has done since last Monday, with, therefore, more appearance of continuing. Besides, yesterday's weather report says the monsoon gradient between Cochin and Bombay continues unusually steep, more particularly between Karwar and Bombay, showing that heavy rains are likely to continue. This will be welcome news to those living in the mofussil north of Bombay, as they may expect the rain they are already having to continue.

Our Bhownugger correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—"Though we had occasional small showers here in the first part of June, the monsoon may be said to have fairly burst yesterday at noon, with a strong downpour of rain, continuing for upwards of an hour, and measuring 1 inch and 83 cents. It has cooled the atmosphera down some ten degrees, the thermometer now standing at 86°. Instead of the scathing and awfully perspiring heat and close weather for days and nights, we have now a cool and refreshing breeze developing into a gale at times. The sky is overcast to-day, foreboding a heavy downpour shortly. Rain is also reported to have fallen at Sehore, Umrala, Botad, and some other districts of Bhownugger, and it is considered sufficient to enable the ryots to commence the operation of sowing the seeds in those parts. Bye-the-bye, when talking of rain it will interest your readers to know that the Act prohibiting *Barsat ka Satta* (rain speculation) in Bhownugger comes into operation from the 1st of July. I am told, writes a correspondent, that on the publication of the Act in the *Durbari Gazette* the speculators in rain sent a petition to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, praying for an order to stop the operation of the Act this monsoon; but His Highness was resolute and declined to grant their absurd and unreasonable prayer. Thus failing in their object, the speculators from here went to Gogo, a British district ten miles off, to try their luck; but when they were told that a similar Act was also in operation there, they returned here completely disappointed and frustrated."

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 30th June show a little improvement on the unsatisfactory story they told the previous week. In those places where rain had fallen, as will be seen from the reports published in another column, sowing had commenced, and prospects were said to be improving, while in other districts rain was as urgently required as ever; but since those reports were made, we know that those places in the northern part of the Presidency have been visited by welcome showers of rain. Prospects may now be said to be improving all round.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. Worcester, will sail to-day for Aden, Brindisi, and London, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut Mathews
Col G E Erskine
Capt Davies
Surg-Major Macrobin
Mr Foster
Mr Harris
Major Wilson
Mr Horne
Mr Conroy
Col Williamson
Mr P de Cleremont
Mr L Mercer
Mr and Mrs Gordon
Lieut Wilding
Brigade-Surgeon McGam
Surgeon-Major Conry
Lieut Lindesay
Col Wace
Mr Summer
Mr Ormerod

Major Elliott
Capt Bond
Mr Dangerfield
Major Pollard
Col Jeffeys
Mr Baddam
Mr Payson
Mr and Mrs Court
Dr Power
Mr P R Wilson
Mr A J Brooks
Mr McMasters
Lieut Pinhorn
Mr Vincent Brown
Mr and Mrs Jackson and 2 children
Miss Jackson
Capt Kitson
Mr Waller.

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Ezekiel & child
Mr E Galbraith
Mr W Martindale
Mr Horsmann
Revd W Boggs and 2 sons
Lieut Whitehead
Miss Hopkins
Col Collingwood
Mr Keker
Mrs Drummond
Mr Williamson
Mr Ambler

Mr Clancy
Mr H J Dixon
Miss Hurdford
Dr and Mrs Fogarty
Lieut Mead
Mr Strafford Smith
Mr Clegg
Miss Smith
Mrs Mackinlay
Mr Mertens
Mrs Lovett
Col Hall.

FOR ADEN.—Mr and Mrs W Crawley.

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 10th July, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Bushby, Sir H L Harrison, Mr Lewis, Mr Howard, and Col Ottley.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Capt and Mrs Davidson, Mr Crawley, Capt Lambert, Mr Winmill, Mr Storey, Revd Pelly, and Mr Burn.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 17th July, 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Surg Maj and Mrs Hendley, Bde Surg Sargent, Capt Doran, Col Madden, Miss Madden, Mr and Mrs Graham and child, Mr and Mrs Hunter, Mr J Darling, Mr and Mrs Marshall and infant, Mr and Mrs Gibson and family, Major and Mrs Penryhs Evans.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Spring, Col and Mrs A C Smith, Mr Luffmann, Mr Pratt, Mr R Decy Spedding, Mr Harding, Mr and Mrs Burkitt and infant, Maj Genl and Mrs Nairne, Mr G F Sylvester, Capt Lowry, Major Davies, Mr Lane, Mr Harrison, Mr Mulock, Surg Maj and Mrs Anderson, Mr Whiteman, Mr Newham, Revd Miller, Col Rawlins, Col Campbell Walker, Miss Acers, Miss Tuke, Dr Gray, Mr White, Capt Reade, Mr Crichley, Mr Silcock, Mr Skrine, and Hon T T Allen.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a memorandum of the Bank of Bombay's profits for the half-year ended 30th June:—

Net profit, including Rs. 1,80,776-3-6 brought from previous half-year...	Rs.	7,18,451	15	11
Applied as follows:—				
Dividend free from Income-tax, 10 per cent. per annum..................	Rs.	5,00,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund	„	50,000	0	0
To Officers' Pension Fund	„	20,000	0	0
Carried forward..............................	„	1,48,451	15	11
	Rs.	7,18,451	15	11

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. G. L. BURNE will be borne on the rolls of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers as a supernumerary.

SUB-LIEUT. R. H. ALEXANDER, Karachi Naval Volunteers, has been promoted Lieutenant.

LIEUT. G. DES. DE LISLE, S. C., has been granted a year's leave out of India.

SECOND LIEUT. J. L. ALEXANDER, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

MAJOR W. G. W. MACKAY, S. C., has been granted six months' leave out of India.

MR. J. R. TICKELL has been appointed Second Lieutenant of the B., B., & C. I. R. Volunteers.

MAJOR J. GRANT and Major Howard Melliss, having completed twenty-six years' service, have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE following is the Enclosure to the Bombay Government letter, which is referred to in the 3rd paragraph of the letter from Government to the President of the Municipality, which we published yesterday:—

Poona, Office of the Director of
Public Instruction, 28th July, 1869.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, to the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I have observed with deep regret the circumstances under which the City of Bombay has continued, since the beginning of last year, a non-subscriber of the education of its inhabitants.

2. For the year 1867 a grant of Rs. 10,000 for popular education was made on the representation of Sir Alexander Grant. At the end of that year it was found that the Act of 1865 does not sanction such an application of the Municipal funds. On the earnest remonstrance of Sir Alexander Grant it was promised that an alteration of the Act should be considered, but nothing has since been done.

3. I may reasonably conclude that if there had been an earnest desire to assist popular education from the Municipal funds any legislative difficulties might long since have been overcome. There was an exact precedent in Act II of 1862, which enabled Municipalities of towns in the interior to apply their funds to construction and support of schools.

4. When the grant was withdrawn the worshipful Justices were informed that the expense of the schools opened on the strength of it would, pending its restoration, be borne by the 'General Fee Fund' of the Central Division. This arrangement has been continued only too long.

5. The worshipful Justices may not understand what is meant by this arrangement. It means that the cost of the primary schools of the City of Bombay is assessed on the schools of the towns of the Konkan and Deccan and subscribed out of their fee collections. The subsidy thus drawn by Bombay from her poor sisters in 1868-69 was Rs. 5,391.

6. I am constrained by the merest sense of justice to give notice that this arrangement can continue no longer than such reasonable period as may be necessary to extend the power of the Municipality to the support of schools.

7. I am perfectly well aware of the feeling with which most people hear a proposal to apply to the Municipality for a grant to education. But I have two remarks to submit. First, that the income of a Municipality is just as much as the community is moved to subscribe by its interests or its conscience, and therefore that the plea of inability is not admissible. Secondly, that a grant of 10,000 Rs. out of an income of thirty lakhs can hardly embarrass the municipal finances.

8. I would add one other argument from the precedent of all other civilised commmunities. Not to weary the worshipful Justices with examples, I will quote only that of a city nearly equal to Bombay in population, the City of New York. The contribution of the City of New York to schools in 1865 was £300,000.

9. The consequence is that out of a population of 800,000 in New York there are 90,000 children in attendance in the public schools. The consequence of the opposite policy in Bombay is that out of a population of at least 850,000 there are 31,108 children in schools of all kinds.

10. To enforce the responsibility which rests on the upper classes, and not least the Europeans in this matter, I will pursue the contrast a little further. In the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1642, only 22 years after the landing of the pilgrim fathers, "the General Court of the Colony by a public Act enjoined upon the municipal authorities the duty of seeing that every child within their respective jurisdictions should be educated." And by successive subsequent Acts of legislation, that first responsibility has been carefully maintained. The worshipful Justices may consider that they are not answerable for the earlier Government of the people of this Presidency. But I would remind them that in 1664 when Bombay became a British possession, its population was estimated at only 10,000 persons, and that the English are responsible for the vast accretion of various races which has since collected in the island.

11. It is a really serious question, therefore, whether Bombay is to emulate other cities in educational as well as in commercial progress, or whether she is to close her eyes against the standard of instruction which is accepted as a matter of course elsewhere.

12. I am not forgetting the splendid liberality of individual citizens. But the recognition of a public duty by the community is altogether different from and can well co-exist with occasional acts of signal munificence.

13. Sir Alexander Grant recapitulated in a former letter the contributions of the State to higher education in Bombay. It is now a recognised principle that primary education should be mainly supported by local funds, and in the interior such funds have first been collected with the good will of the people, in anticipation of legal sanction, and the collection has since been systematized and confirmed by law.

14. The system will not be complete until our town populations support the primary schools in towns in the same way as the rural population support those in villages. But the form of taxation which suited the scattered population of the rural districts can hardly be applied to the larger communities which possess Municipalities, and the Municipalities are clearly the appropriate agency for organizing popular education in towns.

15. I am not able to say that the Act which enabled the other Municipalities except that of Bombay to perform this duty has been very largely employed, but there are towns in which it has been used with good effect. And in no provincial town is there anything like the need which there is for its introduction in Bombay.

16. I have collected with much care the statistics of children under education in every school of any value in the island of Bombay. The total number is 13,108 in which European and Eurasian children are included. In 1864 there were at least 150,000 children of educable age, and the conclusion is that there are about 135,000 children in the island who are not being educated in any admissible sense of the word. I have included all the indigenous schools which are giving instruction of any appreciable value.

17. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to inform the worshipful Justices what is a satisfactory proportion of scholars. In countries which aim at a high standard, one in every six of the whole population is considered satisfactory. In France there is a primary school in every commune, containing about 1,000 inhabitants.

18. If there is any force in these facts, I most earnestly beg that immediate steps may be taken to enable the Municipality to contemplate them passively no longer. There can be no difficulty in passing a short Act for the purpose under which I would solicit a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000 to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees as it can be profitably employed.

19. I would further suggest that a sub-comittee of the worshipful Justices should be appointed to consider the state of popular education in the City and to select the sites where schools are most urgently needed, eventually proposing for each municipal district a sufficient scheme of primary schools. I shall be most happy to assist this sub-committee with all or any of the means at the disposal of this Department.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. B. PEILE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Enclosure to the Bombay Government letter No. 1281, dated 29th June, 1891, referred to in the 3rd paragraph.

No. 124 OF 1869.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 1480, dated 28th July, 1869, I have the honour to inform you that, at a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace, assembled on Wednesday, the 8th September instant, the following Resolution was passed: *viz*—

"That the Commissioner be requested to apply to Government to pass a short Act to enable the Municipality to devote a portion of its funds to educational purposes and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to consider, in concert with the Director of Public Instruction, the best means of applying such fund:—Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., Bala Manggesh Wagle, Esq., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang."—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. E. S. LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th September 1869.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 1.

10 p.m.	79·4

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	80·0
2 p.m.	83·9
4 p.m.	79·4

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN, &c.

AT the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury, James Ingle was formally placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 15th November last, enticed away Matilda Carolina Rozario, wife of Cornelius Rozario, from the custody of her mother, Mrs. Simpson; and he was also charged with having, on some days about the 15th November last, committed adultery with her at Khandalla. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine, with Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the accused, asked that the conviction be quashed on the ground that an objection had been taken to the jurisdiction of the magistrate, Mr. Richardson, who tried and committed the case. The objection was made; and the magistrate was not entitled to take evidence under section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which says:—"If any magistrate or other authority purporting to excercise powers duly conferred, which were not so conferred, commits an accused person for trial before a court of session or High Court, the court to which the commitment is made, may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been injured thereby, unless, during the inquiry and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf, either of the accused or of the prosecution, to the jurisdiction of such magistrate or other authority. If such court considers that the accused was injured, or if such objection was so made, it shall quash the commitment and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent magistrate."

Mr. Robertson contended that the commitment should not be quashed under section 531, which says:—"No finding, sentence, or order of any criminal court shall be set aside merely on the ground that that the inquiry, trial, or other proceeding, in the course of which it was arrived at or passed, took place in a wrong sessions division, district, sub-division, or other local area, unless it appears that such error occasioned a failure of justice."

The Judge: This is neither finding, sentence, nor order.

Mr. Robertson cited a case in 8 B. H. C. Reports in support of his contention.

The Judge: There is no record of the objection.

Lord Colin Campbell said that he particularly asked the magistrate to take a note of his objection to the Court's jurisdiction.

Mr. Robertson argued, according to the decision in 8 B. H. C. Reports, 312, that the proceedings should not be set aside unless the error caused a failure of justice. The offence certainly came within the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court, if not within the ordinary jurisdiction. He submitted that the parties being all resident in Bombay, that all the witnesses except one being resident in Bombay, and the prisoner being charged with another offence which, if committed at all, was committed in Bombay and being analogous to the other offence, this was clearly a case which, under section 526, the Court could order to be tried here. Under the Letters Patent, this Court exercised a general criminal jurisdiction over all the criminal courts of the mofussil. Under section 531, no limit was assigned to the jurisdiction of the Court. That section applied to the wrong local area, while section 532 applied to a different state of circumstances, such as a first or second class magistrate exercising jurisdiction. The learned counsel submitted that the Legislature did not mean that a proviso to section 532 was also to apply to section 531, and that the section which applied here was section 531. The commitment should not in any case be quashed.

His lordship was of opinion, on looking to the sections and the authority cited, that Mr. Robertson's argument was correct. The words of the section were distinct—"Unless such error occasioned a failure of justice." It seemed to his lordship that section 531 was complete in itself. His lordship felt unable to quash the commitment, and the trial must proceed.

Mr. Robertson, in opening the case for the prosecution after reading the sections of the criminal code relating to the charges preferred against the prisoner, said, the prosecutor in the case was married to his wife, who was then a Miss Simpson, at Poona in 1869, and there had been as the issue of the marriage three children, one, the eldest girl, being born in 1869, the second child in 1879, and the third, a daughter, in 1884. Apparently the prosecutor and his wife lived on good terms until 1887, when they were at Neemuch, but while at that station they had difference of opinion regarding the marriage of the eldest daughter, and in consequence Mrs. Rozario came to Bombay about May 1887, without her husband, but with the three children. Mrs. Rozario went to live with her mother, Mrs. Simpson, who, it was subsequently ascertained by the prosecutor, kept a lodging-house. Mrs. Rozario from that time assisted her mother in carrying on the lodging-house, but in 1888 the prosecutor came to Bombay, and, from that date up to the time of the present prosecution, supplied Mrs. Simpson with money for the support of his wife and children. Mr. Rozario had never cohabited with his wife since the time she left Neemuch. He had been a Government servant, having been employed as an apothecary, but having retired on a pension, he had made one or two attempts to set up in business for himself in Bombay during October 1890, but as he was unsuccessful, he eventually obtained a situation as medical officer in charge of one of the steamers of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, and left for the Persian Gulf. It was while the prosecutor was absent on that voyage that Mr. Robertson stated the prisoner and Mrs. Rozaria went up to Khandalla, where during the month of November and the early days of December, Ingle was stated to have committed the offence of adultery with Mrs. Rozario. It appeared that the prisoner first made the acquaintance of the prosecutor's wife at the lodging-house kept by Mrs. Simpson during the time he was living there, so there was no reason for supposing that he did not know that she was a married woman. Before leaving for Khandalla, Ingle had left Mrs. Simpson's lodging-house and had gone to reside at another place kept by a Mrs. Walsh, and it would appear that at the time he went up-country he was suffering from a carbuncle. He had been suffering for some time, but to a great extent had recovered before he left for Khandalla, where he had gone, it would be said, in order to fully restore him to health. Mr. Robertson pointed out to the jury that there might be some dispute as to the exact state of the prisoner's health at the time he left Bombay, the point at issue being in regard to how far Ingle had recovered from the effects of his carbuncle. Mrs. Rozario had been in the habit of attending the prisoner during the time he was ill, and it was eventually proposed, as Mrs. Rozario would tell the jury, by the prisoner, that they should go to Khandalla, and, in addition, the prosecutor's wife would be called and would also depose to what took place at that place. The learned counsel said he did not want to tell the jury in detail exactly what the evidence would be; but after they had heard what Mrs. Rozario had to say they would have no doubt but that the offence of adultery was committed at Khandalla, for in addition to her evidence, the station-master of that place would state that Mrs. Rozario and Mr. Ingle went to that place, where they passed as man and wife under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. There would also be the evidence of the daughter, and the evidence of the servants; while correspondence would also be put in to show that the prisoner and Mrs. Rozario were living together up-country and had slept in the same room, and that they were living in a manner quite inconsistent with that of patient and nurse. Of course, Mr. Robertson stated, it would be urged by the defence that the prosecutor's wife went up to Khandalla with the prisoner merely in her professional capacity of nurse, and that the prosecutor had been wrongly advised as to his conduct to his wife, in bringing the charges against the accused, as his wife had been simply doing what she could to restore Ingle to health. After hearing the evidence, the learned counsel said he felt assured the jury would find that such statements, if put forward by the defence, would be groundless, for, in the face of the statements that would be made by Mrs. Rozario, and in the face of the fact that she was at the present time pregnant, the prisoner being prepared to state that he had not cohabited with her for the past three years and that the man and woman while at Khandalla had passed under an assumed name, it would be conclusive that instead of Mrs. Rozario leaving Bombay for the purpose of nursing the prisoner, the latter had gone away with her in order that he might have criminal intercourse with her and that they might live together as man and wife.

Cornelius Rozario, a Eurasion pensioned apothecary, said he was married at Poona, on the 20th January 1869, to Matilda Caroline, *nee* Miss Simpson. There were three children born, who remained under the guardianship of the mother, and the grandmother, Mrs. Simpson. Witness and his wife lived happily together till May 1887, when the wife came from Neemuch to Bombay in consequence of a difference of opinion regarding the betrothal of one of the girls. Witness's wife came to Bombay, and, with the witness's consent, lived with her mother. She had not since May 1887 lived with witness. (Witness gave further evidence as to the estrangement which took place between him and his wife until the time when, in consequence of information he had received, he lodged a complaint against her.) He had since then seen his wife, who was *enceinte.* He had provided for her maintenance and the maintenance of his children.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I had inserted a notice in the papers that I would not be responsible for my wife's debts. I corresponded with her by letters in 1888, and was more or less reconciled to her. I gave Mrs. Simpson Rs. 140 for the board and lodging of myself, wife, and family. I used to go my wife's room and talk to her in Mrs. Simpson's house. I received information that my wife and Mr Ingle had gone to Khandalla, and that she was *enceinte.* I know that Mr Ingle had suffered from a carbuncle in February last. I did not know that from September he was suffering from a carbuncle and was attended by Dr. Langley. I did not know that my wife attended him as a nurse under Dr. Langley. I did not know that Dr Langley specially recommended him to take a nurse with him at Khandalla. I got the information from my eldest daughter that Ingle and my wife had been to Khandalla. I am doing nothing just now, and live with my children in Love Lane, Byculla. My wife did not leave me because I was given to drinking. I never fell out with Mrs Simpson.

Matilda Caroline Rozario, wife of the last witness, in her examination-in-chief, said she lived with her husband until 1887 when she came to Bombay and lived with her mother, Mrs. Simpson. She had met the accused before coming to Bombay. He knew that she was married to Mr. Rozario. She went to Khandalla with the accused, a servant named Issac Antone, and her daughter Louisa. She lived in a house near the station. They went up from Bombay by the afternoon train, and put up for that night in the waiting-room at the station. She and the prisoner remained in the house at that place for about twenty days. She occupied the same room as Mr. Ingle. There were two beds in the room which were placed alongside each other. During the stay at Khandalla witness said she was visited by her eldest daughter, and during that time she (witness) and her daughters, occupied a separate room; but during the whole of the time she was up-country, with the exception of the two days her eldest daughter was with her, she had occupied the same room as the prisoner who had committed adultery with her. While at Khandalla witness and the prisoner passed as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson.

Mr. Robertson: Was Mr. Ingle in the habit of addressing letters to you under a pet name?—Yes, he sometimes used to call me "Ma" and sometimes "Churney." The letters produced are addressed to me under those names.

Mr. Robertson at this stage of the proceedings read the letters in one of which the prisoner, addressing the witness as "dear Churney," said he could not come over to see her as Dr. Langley had been to see him. He asked her to come over and see him as early as she liked, and to bring the baby, when they could go for a drive.

Witness, continuing, said she had been treating Mr. Ingle for a carbuncle, and at his request consented to go with him to Khandalla, as he said it would be very nice if she went with him.

Cross-examined, witness said: During September and October and up to the time we went to Khandalla, Mr. Ingle was suffering from a carbuncle between his shoulder, which I used to dress three times a day. It was quite impossible that the patient could attend to it himself. I am a nurse and a midwife and hold a certificate granted by the Grant Medical College. Dr. Langley was attending the prisoner for the carbuncle, and I was his nurse.

Mr. Jardine: The illness was a very serious one, was it not? Did not Dr. Langley state that he owed his life to your nursing?—I cannot say that. Mr. Ingle was feverish when he first had the carbuncle, and then I slept for two nights in his room in Bombay. The carbuncle had not been attended to during the night time; and I do not think that the patient became very much exhausted from its effect. Mr. Ingle told me he was ordered to go to Khandalla for a change. I do not know if Dr. Langley had told him to go and take a nurse with him. Mr. Ingle did not tell me the doctor had advised him to do so. Dr. Langley certainly did not tell him to do so in my presence. If the doctor says he said so, it is incorrect. My mother knew that I was going to Khandalla to nurse the accused, but I did not have any conversation with her in regard to the matter.

Mr. Jardine: Did you say in the police court that your mother questioned you as to whether it was actually necessary for you to go to Khandalla?—I do not remember.

Did you not also say, "She did not advise me not to go"?—I do not remember. I said that as I had been nursing Mr. Ingle all the time, that I would go.

Which is the true story—that which you told in the police court, or that which you are telling here?—I did not remember the conversation I had with my mother, as I have been very ill.

You gave your evidence in the police court three weeks ago. Do you wish us to believe you have forgotten the conversation in that interval?

The witness did not reply to the question, but in answer to a further enquiry said: There was no concealment about the journey to Khandalla. While there I wrote for my son and daughter to come up.

Mr. Jardine: You are known as Mr. Simpson in Bombay, are you not?—No.

Did you not say in the police court that in all cases of business in Bombay you used the name of Mrs. Simpson?—I do not quite remember what I said, but I used the name in managing my mother's affairs.

Your daughter goes by the name of Miss Simpson?—Yes, at her grandmother's request, Mr. Ingle had letters addressed to him under the name of Ingle at Khandalla. Those letters were delivered. I do not know that Dr. Langley wished me to go to Khandalla. While in Bombay I was independent of my mother, and could and did go anywhere without asking her permission.

Your daughter Caroline disliked Ingle very much?—Yes, when he vexed her; I do not know whether she had a natural dislike.

When he vexed her very much, used she to throw things at him. Were they on good terms?—Not very good terms; they used to speak to each other.

And when they did so, he always used to vex her?—I do not know.

Did not your daughter want to marry some one, and Mr. Ingle advised you about the matter?—No.

Re-examined, witness said she did not hold a nurse's certificate. She had been practicing as a midwife. During the time that witness attended on the prisoner in Bombay, when he was suffering from fever, she did not go to bed, but slept in an easy-chair in his room. She had not cohabited with Mr. Rozario since 1887, but was now on einte.

Further cross-examined, witness said during the time she was staying at Mr. Simpson's, her husband used to come to her room whenever he liked. She could not prevent him doing so, but always tried to avoid him.

In answer to the jury, Mr. Rozario said that Ingle had first asked her to nurse him when he was at Mrs. Walshe's. No payment was made for her service.

The witness during her examination was frequently requested by the Judge and the counsel engaged on either side, to speak up, as her evidence was quite inaudible to the jury.

Mrs. Sarah Simpson, examined by Mr. Robertson, said she was Mrs. Rozario's mother, and kept a boarding-house in Bombay some years ago. When Mr. Rozario came to live with her, he did not occupy the same room as his wife. In November last, Mr. Rozario was not in Bombay when Mrs. Rozario left with Mr. Ingle for Khandalla. Mr. Rozario paid witness for the board and lodging of himself, his wife, and children.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I knew that Mr. Ingle was suffering from a carbuncle, and that my daughter was going to Khandalla to nurse him. I made no objection. My daughter did not tell me that Dr. Langley had recommended to Mr. Ingle a change to Khandalla. I did not say so before the magistrate. (Corrects herself on Mr. Jardine reading from her evidence before the magistrate.) I did not recollect that. When Rozario came to Bombay, my daughter was at Khandalla, and I told him she had gone up-country nursing. Ingle was a boarder for a long time in my house while my daughter was there. I noticed no improper intimacy between them. My grand-daughter Caroline disliked Mr. Ingle.

Caroline Rozario, daughter of the complainant, said she had been living for the last three or four years with Mrs. Simpson in Hummum Street, where she kept a boarding-house. Witness knew the defendant. She remembered her mother going with Mr. Ingle to Khandalla in the middle of November. Towards the end of the month, she went and stayed with her mother at Khandalla two nights and a day. In the presence of the accused, her mother told her that Ingle and she had been passing there as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. The accused offered no contradiction of that statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: When my mother told me they were living as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, I thought there was something peculiar about it. I cannot say whether she meant that they were living as man and wife. I thought it was a strange thing for my mother to tell me that she was living as another man's wife. I imagined she was misconducting herself. I thought so as soon as I was told that she was called Mrs. Simpson.

Did you remonstrate with your mother about her conduct?—Yes, I spoke to her about it. I told her she was disgracing me, and that she should not have done such a thing.

On your return to Bombay, did you mention it to anybody?—Yes, I told my grandmother that they were passing as husband and wife.

You had a scheme of going to Europe, and asked Mr. Ingle for the expenses?—No, nothing of the kind.

Did you not mention to him the scheme?—Not particularly. I said I would go when I got the money.

The assistant station-master at Khandalla was then called, and deposed to the accused giving his name as Mr. Simpson, and during his stay at that place he had passed as the husband of the female who had accompanied him and with whom he had occupied the same bed-room. Witness had addressed a letter to the accused as Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Robertson wished to put the letter in question in the records, but his lordship declined to admit the document as evidence, as no evidence was forthcoming to the effect that the accused had received it.

In cross-examination witness said, by using the same bed-room he meant to say he had seen the accused and Mrs. Rozario pass in and out of the apartments. He had seen Mrs. Rozario dressing the carbuncle, which was almost healed.

Shaik Hoosman Shaik Ali Patel, a servant in the employ of the accused, deposed to his master and Mrs. Rozario sleeping in the same room at Khandalla during the three days that he (witness) was there.

In cross-examination he further stated that there were two beds in the room, the large bed being occupied by the accused and Mrs. Rozario, and the small one by the child.

Issac Antone, a cook in the accused's employ having been examined regarding what took place in the bungalow at Khandalla, this closed the case for the prosecution.

His Lordship asked the accused if he had anything to say in answer to the charge that he had committed adultery with Mrs. Rozario at Khandalla and that he had enticed her away.

The accused, who denied both charges, said the complainant's wife had accompanied him to Khandalla as a nurse on the recommendation of Dr. Langley.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, said his client had been suffering from a very bad carbuncle, and, as would be stated by Dr. Langley, Mrs. Rozario had been at his recommendation nursing Mr. Ingle. Mrs. Rozario had given most audacious evidence in the witness-box, and if she made light of the illness of the accused, it was to be inferred that she had some very good motive for doing so, as the doctor had stated that it was only due to her careful nursing that Mr. Ingle's life had been saved. Dr. Langley had also given it as his opinion that on account of the nature of the wound and the constant dressings that were required, it was absolutely necessary the woman should be in his room for the purpose of properly nursing him. The accused had not gone to Khandalla on a pleasure-trip, but at the suggestion of his medical adviser, and had accordingly taken his nurse with him. And was it likely, the learned counsel asked, that his client would have, if he intended to commit the offence with which he was charged, gone off with a flourish of trumpets, as was shown by his telling Mrs. Simpson and the other members of her family, and taking with them a cook who knew them both, having been employed in the Hummum-street boarding house? Mr. Jardine thought such suggestions were improbable, for if they had gone off to do what the prosecution had attempted to prove had taken place, they would have gone off in a quiet manner. It was also to be borne in mind that the accused had nothing to be ashamed of, for after he had arrived at Khandalla he got Mrs. Rozario to write down to Bombay for her daughter to come up. And was it probable that the mother, if she had been living with the accused, would have sent for her unmarried daughter, who had not spoken to anything suspicious having come to her knowledge while she was at Khandalla? The learned counsel, in the face of this, did not think the jury would credit the daughter's statement that she had remonstrated with her mother, or given credence to her statement about the visit her father paid to Mrs. Simpson's house in December. The evidence was little more than a continuous mass of inconsistencies, for it was inconceivable that any person could act in the manner that had been attributed to the accused by the Khandalla witnesses; the case against Ingle having been got up on the evidence of Miss Rozario, who as late as March of the present year mentioned to the complainant the fact of the visit of her mother and the prisoner to that place. Upon which he immediately rushed with his information before the magistrate, charging the accused with enticing away his wife, in regard to whom, in 1887, on her leaving him at Neemuch, he had, by advertisement in the papers, publicly announced that he would not be responsible for her debts. The complainant now contradicted that fact, and it was therefore to be considered whether he had not given inaccurate evidence regarding his having had access to his wife since that date, as his statement was only corroborated by Mrs. Rozario, who had said she had always tried to keep out of her husband's way. He thought that Mrs. Rozario had distorted her evidence, as she had seemed to forget all she had said before the magistrate; so that Mr. Jardine believed her statements would have practically little weight in the minds of the jury, who, as there had been no evidence of adultery given, were asked to assume that such a thing had taken place, because the accused and Mrs. Rozario resided together in the same house, and because the station-master had said they had arrived together from Bombay and given the name of Simpson. Referring to the correspondence which Mr. Jardine said had been raked up against his client, he contended that there was nothing incriminating in either of the documents, which, in his opening statement, his learned friend had said would prove so much. Mr. Jardine, in conclusion, stated that although the case was a trumpery one, to a certain extent it was a matter of importance to his client, and he therefore asked the jury not to rely upon inferences, but to see if the evidence was sufficient to warrant them in coming to the conclusion that the offences had been committed. He believed that such evidence was not forthcoming, and therefore considered that there was no case against his client.

Dr. E. H. R. Langley, examined by Lord Colin Campbell, said he had attended the accused from the 3rd October to the 13th November. Mr. Ingle was suffering from a carbuncle, which was situated high up between the shoulders. The accused was at the time extremely weak and was suffering from fever, the carbuncle causing him very great pain. A nurse was absolutely necessary, and Mrs. Rozario was employed, and performed her duties, which consisted of changing the bandages every two hours, very satisfactorily. Owing to the nature of the wound, witness told him it would be necessary for him to go to Khandalla or Lanowli for a change of air; and added that he would have to take a nurse with him; and recommended that he should take the nurse that had been attending him all along, as she had been an attentive woman and could be trusted. Mrs. Rozario was in the room when witness gave him the advice. The accused could not have dispensed with a nurse when he left for Khandalla; and was then in too weak a state to have had sexual intercourse. The case of the accused, but for the attention shown him, might have terminated fatally. When the accused came back from Khandalla, witness again saw him and found that the wound had not healed, but that he had improved.

Cross-examined, witness said he had never heard of a nurse going to a bungalow alone with a male patient and sleeping in the same room. He did not anticipate that they were going to an hotel.

Dr. Langley, after describing the various stages of the prisoner's disease, said it was not absolutely necessary for the accused to have had his wound dressed at night after the 13th November; but it would have been better if he had some one to attend to it for him. He was not practically well when he returned from Khandalla. On the 13th Mr. Ingle was so weak that when he came to the office of the witness he nearly fainted.

The Sessions were then adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 4th July.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

A SEAL in the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation has given birth to a cub. Both animals are doing well. This is the first time such an event is known to have taken place among seals in captivity. The cub is ten inches long.

THE UNIVERSITY GRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the rumour that the Government of Bombay has stopped its annual grant of Rs. 15,000 to the local University be correct, the decision of Government is regrettable. The only course now open to the Senate is to raise examination fees and reduce the honoraria paid to the examiners. But neither course can be altogether approved. Higher education in India is already dear, and it will be a great hardship to raise the already high fees. As regards the examiners' honoraria, they are at present very moderate, and to reduce them would be to deter qualified and experienced men from offering their services.

There is, to my mind, only one way whereby the University can be made independent in matters financial, and that is to place that body in possession of capitalized funds which will bring it an annual income of Rs. 20,000. This means a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs invested in public securities at 4 per cent. per annum.

This amount can be raised by voluntary donations from native chiefs and princes, municipalities and wealthy citizens in general. I would suggest that this movement should begin with the members of the Senate and of the Graduates and Undergraduates' Associations. Supposing each member of the Senate on an average subscribes Rs. 100 towards the fund, each graduate Rs. 50, and each undergraduate Rs. 10, we shall, to start with, have Rs. 1 lakh before an appeal is made to the public at large. This calculation is based on the fact that we have about 400 fellows, 2,000 graduates, and 5,000 and upwards undergraduates.—
Yours, &c.,
R. R. V.

MUSICAL POSTMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw attention to a great public danger that threatens shortly to make itself felt. I hear on unimpeachable authority that a violent and unscrupulous secret society has just been founded in our very midst, having its head-quarters near the compound of the post office. By untiring exertions I am enabled at last to expose their infamous practices to the world. In this strange sect there are two secret signs between the initiated: one is the blowing of a horn, and the other the ringing of a bell. How powerful and aggressive the society has already become may be judged from the fact that nearly the whole day the sound of their secret communion is heard through half the Fort. It is believed that the object of the society is to exclude from the postal service any letter-carrier who cannot play either (1) the jews' harp, (2) the bones, or (3) the tambourine, and any clerk who has not a proficiency in (1) the hand-organ or (2) the concertina, or served at least a week in the Salvation Army band.

The other two rumours about the noises are beneath contempt, namely, that they are due to a present by a benevolent Parsee of a quantity of unserviceable bells and trumpets to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and the report that the G. P. O. had let part of their premises to some Marwarees for a temple.

A young man, whose veracity leaves much to be desired, tried to put me off the scent by saying that the noises are simply made by the officials of the post office going about their work in their usual unostentatious manner, and that a panharmonicon is shortly to be attached to all mail trains to steady the nerves of the passengers and ensure quick and correct delivery of the mails. But who will believe that, when I have ferreted out the truth and laid it before you?
Yours, &c.,
July 2nd. HAWK-EYE, THE DETECTIVE.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your correspondent's letter signed "Y. N.," appearing in to-day's issue, it seems now that the arguments for condemning widow re-marriages have all been dealt with, and the re-actionists can hardly look for any chance of success, unless they freely draw on their own imagination and propagate stories which, if left unnoticed, may have a chance of gaining some credence from such persons who are not disposed to hear what the other side says. In fact, the question of "Widow Re-marriage" is mooted among the Saraswatas, apart from its bearings upon other subdivisions of the Hindoo community. There is no united body of reformers among the Saraswats known to exist, and, therefore, the declaration that Mr. Bhandare was the spokesman of that party, so to say, is nothing else but pure and gratuitous presumption. The writer, no doubt, admits that Mr. Bhandare would richly deserve the appellation of "spokesman," should an occasion arise to delegate to him the duties of a spokesman. In the Saraswatas residing for generations past in Bombay there is not a single family which can be reckoned to come under the definition of "Masses:" so why draw a line of difference where no difference exists.

The writer can fearlessly say that the difference of opinion on the merits of the question is not to be attributed to ignorance or indifference at all, but to personal animosities which are going so far as to bias the minds of hitherto conscientious men to condemn the reform simply because Mr. Bhandare refused to sell his birthright and purchase popularity by pandering to the prejudices of interested sycophants.—
Yours, &c.,
July 2nd. M. N.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

HINDOO C. C.

July 5.—	Hindoo C. C.	vs. Sonar C. C.
12.—	Do.	vs. Baronet C. C.
19.—	Do.	vs. Elphinstone C. C.
25.—	Do.	vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
31.— Aug. 1.—	Do.	vs. Poona Gymkhana, at Poona.
Sept. 12.—	Do.	vs. Y. M. C. A. C. C.
19.—	Do.	vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Return.)
20.—	Do.	vs. City of Bombay.

Other matches will be arranged hereafter.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Armfield, F
Aldham
Andie
Aitchison, W
Burton, Mrs
Bethune, F J
Bowen, W, Dr
Butts, H H
Bolton, H J, Capt
Brenan, M
Beveridge, H E
Brooks, R
Buckle, Mrs
Board, Mrs
Birghins, J M C, Mrs
Benjamin, R C
Barwell, L
Bucklay, J
Baiker, S
Charde, Mrs.
Chodweck, R, Sergt
Cruden, E
Coulson, Mrs
Colville, H S
Chater, A
Carpenter, E
Clarke, W O, Mrs
Colbeck, J A, Revd
Cooke, M, Mrs
Cumins, A (T C S)
DeSilva, C W
Durand, L
D'Casto, E
Dodus, C B
Duncan, J
Delvoy, P
Dashwood, Capt
Eosenburg, M
Evening, P M G
Edward, A B
Grant, Major
Gosman, W H
Ghertner, L
Griffith, W A
Ground, A
Godfrey, S, Col
Greenberg, D
Horne, J
Harris, H T
Hewitt & Co
Hardcastle, F S B, Capt
Hancock, R
Heilen, H, Capt
Henchy, T
Holz, J
Hobhouse, C E H
Hood, C, Col
Hennill, Major
Harrison, A G
Hamilton, F C S
Hutton, Miss
Israil, M
John, A
Jones, E
Kemmidy, H, Major
Kemerling, T
Kuller, Marie, Madam
Lukmanc, B
Lockyer, S W
Little, E
Laycock, W F
Lewis, S A, Mrs
Lickoy, Madam
Mantzaris, G
Marshall, A C
Muir, F, Mrs
Miller, F P
Morrison, C, Mrs
Moore, P J
Mullens, E, Miss
Magnum, A E
Morindin, C R
Marguirez, D
Marguesterin, R
Mackenzie, A K
MacCarthy, A F
Melling, Mrs
Newcombe, J T
Nicholls, H J
Nairne, A K
Nathasing
Nicholls, W
Nuscram, Y
Oshwald, J, Capt
Omeara, C
Pearson, J
Perry, H R P
Penny, A
Page, G E
Pantil, Monsuir
Phillips, G H
Prinsep, Justice
Randall, T
Richardson, R G
Reid, A T, Lieut
Robinson, A
Roienci, A
Ray, P C
Rice, H
Ruketts, P E
Rochille, W
Rosen, A
Rogers, C S
Slebbing, A E, Capt
Santz, N
S M Mohnilan-Hodge
Scott, P, Mrs
Scott, S
Smith, R M
Sebright, R
Tyler, J, Sir
Taylor, G F
Victor, C Prince
Van Tassell, P
Williamson, Miss
Wyatt, W H
Wheddett, V
West, Robert
Woodhouse, Mrs
Woodcock, C, Miss
Welch, F H, Brig-Surg
Wilton, Mrs
Wilson, W
Waran
Walt, T J
West, C, Mr

THE following curious calculation has been made:—The Dutchman drinks on an average 16½ lbs. of coffee per year; the Belgian about half that quantity; the Norwegian about 6¼ lbs.; the German about 4½ lbs. per head, being about 2 lbs. more than the Frenchman, who has the reputation of being a great coffee drinker, whereas, according to statistics lately taken, the Englishman consumes only ½ lb. a year, and the Russian only 1-5 lb.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The combined ill-effects of over-crowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only too well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic constipation, indigestion, and various forms of skin diseases. Holloway's remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience of more than fifty years proves that no means surpass Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LONDON telegrams to hand last evening reported a further reduction of half per cent. in the Bank of England rate yesterday, making the Bank's minimum 2½ per cent.

A CORRESPONDENT draws attention to an outbreak of cattle disease—"the notorious, contagious cowpox"—in several villages of the 24-Pergunnahs. Large numbers of cattle, and these the strongest and most useful, are, he says, daily falling victims to the plague which, for want of veterinary treatment, is allowed to run its course unchecked. Unless the case is much overstated, the matter obviously demands the attention of the local authorities.

BRIGADE-SURGEON T. J. McGANN, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, has been deputed to represent that Government at the forthcoming Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

OUR Bhownugger correspondent says:—"An execution took place in the city on Tuesday morning, in front of the jail, of a Mahomedan named Hoosein, who was a pattawala in the service of His Highness the Maharaja, for the murder of another pattawala named Ali. There was a long standing quarrel between the two, and on the 11th of April last, while on their way home from the Motibag Palace, at about 3 in the morning, for the performance of the *sargi* ceremony, the murderer took out his dagger and thrust into the abdomen of his victim with such force as to bring out his entrails at one stroke. The accused was convicted of murder by the Sessions Court and sentenced to be hanged. On the accused appealing to the Huzoor Court, the conviction and sentence were confirmed. The prisoner before going to the scaffold confessed his crime in the presence of the authorities, and again on the platform did the same in the presence of the spectators, saying he did the horrible act to take revenge upon the deceased."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 30 was 405, giving a death-rate of 24 per annum per thousand, as against 17·76, in the corresponding period of last year, and 24·88, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 106 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 45, phthisis; 11, measles; 86, cholera; 1, leprosy; 57, diseases of the nervous system; 58, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 7, dysentery; 31, stillborn; 28, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 22; Brahmin, 13; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 195; Hindu outcaste, 24; Musalman, 107; Parsee, 19; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 1; European, 3. The total number of births was 300 as against 287 in the corresponding period of last year, and 302, the average over the past five years.

A VERNACULAR paper (the *Burdwan Sanjibani*) states that at the village of Mabishbathan, near Koomatkhally, a Hindoo of eighty lately married a girl of eight, paying a *pona* (penalty) of Rs. 300 to the guardian of the bride.

THE following true "griffin" story comes from the Central Provinces. Three bold shikarees, fresh from England, sallied forth to slay the wild and wily bison, and met with sport far beyond their expectations, managing to kill sixteen heads, and to wound nine. Unfortunately the animals were not bison, but the common or garden buffalo; and the rage of the cultivators on the discovery of their loss may be better imagined than described.

THE Mayor of New Orleans (Mr. Shakespeare) has received a great many threatening letters since the lynching of the Italian prisoners. On the 2nd instant he received one which contained gunpowder and a fuse. The sender probably intended it to explode in Mr. Shakespeare's hands, but this it failed to do.

IT is highly improbable thinks a contemporary that any definite decision as to the sentences passed on the Senapati, the Jubraj, and the Tongal General, will be arrived at by the Government of India much before the end of July. In the first place, there is a mountain of papers to be gone through by the authorities at Simla; and in the second, every facility will be given by the Governor-General in Council to the Manipur offenders to defend themselves as they think fit.

A LETTER received in Liverpool on Monday, 8th ulto., from Bilbao, states that Mr. De Cobain, M.P., is residing there in apartments with an English family who keep a school for children. A very voluminous report on the De Cobain affair, including copies of all the depositions, fifteen in number, were, at the request of the Irish Executive, forwarded by Mr. Seddal, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Belfast, to the Irish Office in London.

SIR W. GORDON-CUMMING's bride, who is apparently about twenty-three, is characteristically American, petite, slight, vivacious, and very dark. While not exactly beautiful, she has a winning and piquant expression. A witness of the ceremony at church says:—"As she walked up the aisle she seemed bubbling over with good spirits, which strongly contrasted with Sir William's evident gloom, which disappeared, however, when the ceremony commenced. As Sir William left the building he looked more cheerful than he has appeared since the trial began."

THE calling of the Prince of Wales as a witness, and the fact of his being sworn in the ordinary way, affords a striking proof, remarks the *Law Times*, that in the eye of the law all men are equal. The privileges (if any) that would attach to the Prince of Wales would not attach to him in his capacity of Prince of Wales as Heir Apparent to the Throne but simply in his capacity of a peer of the United Kingdom, as Duke of Cornwall. It is curious to think that a peer of the realm, while sitting in judgment on a fellow-peer in cases of felony, either as a member of the House of Lords when Parliament is sitting or as a member of the Court of the Lord High Steward when Parliament is prorogued or dissolved, can give his verdict without oath upon his honour, whereas he cannot be examined as a witness in any cause, whether civil or criminal, or in any Court of justice, whether it be an inferior Court or the House of Lords, unless he be first sworn or make the affirmation to which by statute the sanction of an oath is attached.

THE daring outspokenness of Sir Edward Clarke's speech in the baccarat case (writes a Parliamentary correspondent) is still the topic of the hour. It seemed a strange and almost unaccountable thing for a Tory law officer of the Crown, to criticise so keenly no less a personage than the Heir-Apparent, not to speak of his bosom friends who help to compose "what is called society." The truth is that the Solicitor-General was having his revenge on the society which has always slighted him, and which did its best to exclude him from official rank in the Tory party. Sir Edward is in every sense a plebeian, and has fought his way to the front nobly by his own talents and ability. His career has, indeed, been a remarkable one. Beginning life as a shop-boy, meanwhile taking the arts degree at London University, becoming for a short period a schoolmaster, next a journalist, ultimately called to the bar without influential backing, he made little headway till the famous Penge poisoning case, when he made a decided hit in his defence of the Stauntons some thirteen years ago.

THE new "elbowed" Equatorial—the largest instrument of its class in existence—which has been installed at the Paris Observatory, is stated to weigh 26,400 pounds. According to a description in "The Optician," this colossal instrument is manœuvred by hand with the greatest ease. A clockwork movement—which, like the rest of the mechanical part, is the work of M. Gautier—is stated to be capable, besides, of moving the mass with all the precision desirable, and of permitting it to follow the stars in their movements across the heavens. A star appearing on the horizon can thus be observed from its rising to its setting. The total cost of the pavillon, rolling structure, and instrument is estimated at about 16,000.

M. VAMBERY, in a latter to the *Times*, expresses his surprise at Mr. Gladstone's amazement at Russia's wise treatment of her Mahomedan subjects, which is in strong contrast to the cruelties inflicted on the Jews. This is not the result of humanity and justice, but is dictated by a desire to avoid trouble with a warlike race and a wish to allure Mahomedans to assist Russia's schemes of further conquest.

No. 62 of the *United States Census Bulletin* is devoted to a series of tables prepared under the direction of Dr. Billings by Mr. W. H. Olcott, to show the number of patients admitted to, and treated in, the principal insane asylums in the United States during the nine years ending 1889. The total number of insane persons treated in both public and private institutions during 1889 was 97,535, while in 1881 the number was 56,205, showing an increase in the nine years of 41,330 or 75·53 per cent.

To be Vice-Consul of her Britannic Majesty, writes a Moscow correspondent, is often an expensive luxury; but the honour is ever striven after, whatever the expense, and this seems to bear strong testimony to British loyalty. At Moscow, the commercial centre of Russia, Britain can only afford to maintain a Vice-Consul. The honorarium is a mere trifle, but the work takes up no little of the time of the men who usually occupy the position, and who are often called on to expend in gifts to the poor who apply to them double what they receive for the privilege of serving the Queen. It is an open secret that Sir Robert Morier has strongly urged that a full Consul should represent British interests in Moscow.

M. GOUNOD's pastoral opera, *Mireille*, was presented at the Royal Italian Opera on Wednesday night, 10th June, for the first time in the French tongue.

THE mean practice of cheating the railway companies appears still to go on in various parts, though happily it does not seem to be in a very flourishing way. Mr. Rangeley, who has just been convicted at Manchester, is described as a horse-dealer in a large way of business, and reputed to be wealthy. His system was to travel with a return ticket which he exhibited from time to time to the ticket examiners, but did not give up. Arrived at his destination he declared that he had no ticket, and assured the company's collector that he had only travelled a short distance. Mr. Rangeley being known, this assurance appears to have been accepted, and thus for a payment of threepence this unscrupulous horse-dealer contrived to retain his return ticket for use on another day. The fine, amounting with costs to nine pounds, which the Manchester magistrates have inflicted, will no doubt have convinced him that his ingenuity was not exercised wisely. In another case reported from Boston, ingenuity is not exactly the word that describes the defendant's conduct. Coolness or impudence, or a little of both, seems more appropriate. This person, described as a mineral water manufacturer, travelled from Sheffield to Boston the other day with a return half of an excursion ticket dated January 18, 1886, apparently hoping that this rather remote date might escape the collector's eye. His explanation was that his mother happening to leave this half ticket at his house he determined to use it, being under the impression that it was available. He knows better now if there is any didactic force in a fine of twenty shillings, plus fifteen shillings costs.

SOME interesting details are related in the American papers about Decoration Day. Though more than a quarter of a century has passed since the great struggle, the ceremony of strewing with flowers the graves of those who lost their lives is carried out as impressively as ever. The President of the United States sent a magnificent tribute to be laid on General Sherman's grave. It consisted of two large flags composed of flowers from the National Cemetery at Washington. The stars were white on a field of blue, and the stripes were made of red roses. One of the flags was placed at the head of the grave, the other at the foot. At the head muskets were stacked and supported a floral wreath and many garlands of flowers. The other graves in the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks were strewn with flowers, not only by the veterans of the army who are officially entrusted with the task, but by many ladies who joined them in honouring the dead. The soldiers marched from the parade ground to the cemetery with arms reversed, to the music of Thomas's dirge, "To Meet Again." Thousands of spectators followed, each carrying flowers. When the cemetery was reached the music suddenly stopped, and the men marched to the sound of muffled drums. After a short ceremony of prayer ranks were broken, and the veterans passed to and fro among the graves, slowly strewing flowers on each. When all was done, the bugles sounded the assembly, and soon after there crashed out in three volleys the salute at the grave, just as at a soldier's funeral.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment was made the other day on the Wannsee, near Berlin, with a new boat, the Donnenberg, provided with motive power from petroleum. The petroleum is in a cistern in the bows of the boat, and is led to the machine in the stern. The cost is about one penny an hour of one-horse power. With a machine of four-horse power, a speed is easily reached of six to eight miles an hour, costing about 4d. the hour. The Donnenberg, which can easily carry 25 persons, and has a draught of only one foot and a half, attained the above speed. The petroleum machine needs only one man who can steer at the same time. The machine of the Donnenberg was constructed by the "company for automatic sale" on the Daimer system, and the directors say that the company intends to introduce a service of such boats on all the Berlin canals, rivers, and lakes on the system of tramways on land.

IT was reported from Vienna, five weeks ago, that France had formally proposed to Russia to enter into a defensive alliance. The Czar replied that, while his main object was to preserve peace, he must keep a free hand. Russia's work for years must be to complete her armaments, her strategical railways and fortifications, and she would be unable to subordinate her action to the policy of any Power, however friendly. This, combined with the Czar's unfavourable award on the Franco Dutch-Guiana arbitration, has perceptibly cooled French admiration for Russia. According to information which has reached Vienna the Russian Government has discovered a widely-constituted conspiracy. Thousands of students in the universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkoff, Kieff, Odessa, Kasan, and Warsaw are involved. The conspiracy ought properly to be called a league, for its objects are not criminal and tend only to a peaceful reform of the absolutist system of Government, and the substitution of a system of national liberty and religious equality.

No greater sensation has been caused in recent times (the *Newcastle Chronicle* remarks) than that produced by the speech of Sir Edward Clarke in the baccarat case. Having carefully dissociated himself from the Solicitor-Generalship, and assumed the *role* of an ordinary counsel, he settled down to vindicate Sir William Gordon-Cumming in a style that literally took the Court by a storm. He boldly asserted that if his client's name had to be removed from the army list, the same stigma ought to be placed upon Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams, who had admittedley connived at the alleged wrong doing. As for "the Wilsons"—as he contemptuously called them—he asserted that they denied the agreement to watch Sir William only because to admit it would be to close their house to all "society" people in future. At the close of an eloquent and touching address, the distinguished advocate was loudly cheered—a demonstration which induced the Lord Chief Justice to remind the auditors that his Court was not a theatre. To judge by the criticism of the last few days, however, there are many persons who appear to think that it has closely resembled one. What effect the speech of Sir Edward Clarke will have upon the jury it is impossible to say, but there is already a rumour that the Government are deeply incensed at its outspokenness, and that they may be induced to notice the matter somewhat unpleasantly. They will commit a blunder if they do, for their action is certain to be challenged in the House of Commons. Indeed, no matter how the verdict goes, the baccarat case can hardly fail to escape Parliamentary comment, and may not unlikely lead to some warm expressions of opinion.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 30th June were published in the *Government Gazette* yesterday:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 27th 14 feet 5 inches against 13 feet 9 inches on the same date last year. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Kharif sowings and transplanting of rice seedlings in progress. Locusts causing some damage in Sehwan division excepting Kotri taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Threshing of rabi crops continues in 6 talukas. Kharif operations in progress. Locusts appeared in 10 talukas, damaging crops in 4. River 9 feet 1 inch against 12 feet last year.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting completed. Kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 3 talukas, causing trifling damage in 2.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts in all talukas, but no further damage reported. Zamindari canals at tail of Desert Canal stopped flowing; irrigation supply deficient generally.

Ahmedabad.—Rain for the week 55 cents at Dhandhuka and 26 cents at Gogo; for the season maximum 81 cents at Dhandhuka and minimum 5 cents at Viramgam. Ploughing of land retarded for want of rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 10 cents in Jhalod. Weather cloudy. Heat oppressive. Scarcity of fodder.

Kaira.—Rain for the week 1 inch 11 cents in Borsad; none elsewhere. Rain is urgently wanted throughout the district. Manuring of land progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient except in 1 taluka. Prices of wheat and bajri slightly risen.

Broach.—Rain for the week, maximum 1 inch 34 cents at Broach and minimum 23 cents at Hansot. Sowing operations commenced in some talukas. Fodder supply scarce in some talukas. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Slight rain up to the 27th in all the talukas except Bulsar; maximum for the week 1 inch 13 cents at Jalalpor. Since the 27th good rain has fallen, in some places varying from 1 to 2 inches. Preparations for sowing in progress. Prices of fodder rising. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia 4 inches 78 cents; rain in all talukas except 1, varying from 5 inches to 10 cents; average for the district 1 inch 72 cents. Sowing commenced in 6 talukas, and retarded in others for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder is felt throughout the district, its price having risen very high.

Nasik.—Rain for the week, average 94 cents; for the season 1 inch 6 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Urid, mug, til and paddy sowing commenced in Chandor, Nandgaon and Peint talukas, and lands ready for sowing in the rest of the talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair in 3, middling in 8 and poor in 1 taluka.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; heavy on 28th and 29th; total of week 9·08 inches; total to date 14·19, being 7·29 below average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 24th, 1° warm from 25th to 27th, 4° cool on 28th, 3° cool on 29th and 2° cool on 30th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind easterly on 26th and 28th and from south-east on 24th, 25th, 29th and 30th; trong on 24th; wind normal on 27th. Lightning and thunder on 25th, 27th, and 28th; distant lightning on 24th.

Thana.—Rain for the week at Thana 65 cents. Rain in all the talukas, maximum 3 inches 55 cents. and minimum 22 cents. Sowing commenced in 5 talukas, and retarded for want of sufficient rain in others. Scarcity of water and fodder in 2 pethas and 3 talukas.

Kolaba.—Rain general throughout the district. Prospects improving. Sowing in progress everywhere. Scarcity of fodder still felt in some talukas. Locusts in some villages of Mahad, but no damage reported.

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 6 inches 57 cents at Vengorla and minimum 1 inch 19 cents at Sangameshvar. Sowing operations continue.

Poona.—Rain for the week, maximum 3 inches 13 cents at petha Baramati and minimum 13 cents at Maval; for the season maximum 4 inches 40 cents at Indapur and minimum 16 cents at petha Ambegaon. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in the hilly portions of the Khed, Junnar and Maval talukas. In other parts of the district sowing is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Fodder sold at a high rate in all parts of the district. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of food-grains have risen more or less throughout the district owing to lateness of rain.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 16 cents at Rahuri and minimum 49 cents at Nevasa; for season maximum 4 inches 56 cents at Rahuri and minimum 1 inch 40 cents at Shrigonda; more urgently wanted. Sowing commenced in parts. Fodder insufficient in three talukas. Agricultural stock good except in 1 taluka.

Sholapur.—Rain for the week, maximum 2 inches 12 cents at Pandharpur and minimum 50 cents at Sangola; for the season maximum 3 inches 10 cents at Sangola and minimum 1 inch 55 cents at Karmala. More rain required throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 58 cents; total 1 inch and 3 cents: in talukas maximum at Karad 4 inches 15 cents and minimum at Patan 15 cents. Rainfall general. More wanted in all talukas. Fodder dear in Karad, Valva, Satara, Wai, Javli and Patan. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain at Bijapur 68 cents; total for season 1 inch 35 cents. Showers in 7 talukas. Sowing commenced in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 7 cents; total 3 inches 80 cents: at Murgod 2 inches 90 cents, at Gokak 1 inch 4 cents, and at Hukeri 1 inch 8 cents; slight rain elsewhere; more wanted urgently. Scarcity of water in the town of Belgaum and of fodder in 5 talukas. Agricultural stock good. Rain now falling.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in 3 talukas; in Gadag 1 inch 71 cents and in Mundargi 3 inches 51 cents; average for week 42 cents, for season 6 inches 48 cents. Paddy crops almost withering for want of rain. Soil being prepared for sowing early crops. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder and water continues.

Canara.—Fair rain below ghats, deficient above, where sowings are retarded. Rice plants doing well. Transplanting on coast and Siddapur.

Rajkot.—Rain 58 cents; total 1 inch 64 cents. Locusts have appeared in Jhalavad and Halar.

Wadwan.—Weather hot and cloudy. Rain 56 cents; total 73 cents.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock in fair condition. Scarcity of water and fodder in Baroda and Kadi divisions.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

APPENDED is a statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 1st July:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th June, 1891		50,22,000
Do. Government Silver on do. ..		27,43,000
Total..Rs.		77,65,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,17,000	
Do. do. Government	....	
		1,17,000
Rs.		78,82,000
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week....	11,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes..............	1,000	
		11,01,000
Balance on evening of the 1st July 1891 ......Rs.		67,81,000
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department........	44,15,000	
Do. Government	23,66,000	
Rs.	67,81,000	
There is in addition awaiting Assay—Bullion belonging to private individuals.........	25,000	
Do. to Government.	10,000	
Rs.	35,000	

THE venerable Mrs. Schwabe is on the point of leaving Naples, after having started the project of adding an orphanage to the flourishing Froebel Institution, which is now a Government school, and is frequented by 1,100 scholars. Of these 500 belong to the school for children of the better classes, the fees from whom bring to the institute about 26,000 francs a year, and 450 to the gratis schools. The very youngest—about 200 little children from three to six years of age—receive a basin of soup at lunch time.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEACHER AND Co., Bombay.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

In the fertile region of Elginshire, known as the Laich of Moray, and along the picturesque shore of Loch Ness, writes the *Pall Mall*, there are a goodly number of people who watched, with an interest as keen as that of London society, the unique case just finished in the Law Courts. In both these districts in the North the name of Gordon-Cumming is associated with all that is chivalrous, heroic, and daring. In the first-mentioned district Altyre House, near Forres, was known in Sir William's young days as the home of hospitality and good cheer; and Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, the present baronet's father, from his charitable deeds and courteous manners to all and sundry, was one of the most popular of country gentlemen. Not since his death, over twenty years ago now, had the Elgin Volunteers had a Lieutenant-Colonel as popular as Sir Alexander.

It was at Fort Augustus, at the head of Loch Ness, that Rowalyn Gordon-Cumming, a famous kinsman of Sir William's, spent his last days. Of Herculean physique, noble and commanding in appearance, courageous and daring, Rowalyn, from mere love of adventure, proceeded to Africa at a period when the appellation Dark Continent was much more applicable than it is to-day. The volume of travel and adventure in which Rowalyn's prowess as a lion-hunter is thrillingly narrated has been long out of print, and it will be a wonder if some publisher does not now re-issue it. Indifferent to the conventionalities of society, for long after his return from Africa, Rowalyn was regarded as a sort of bogey-man in Moray, and weird stories are still told of his dare devil freaks at Altyre; but never in the North will one hear the name of Gordon-Cumming associated with anything that is mean or despicable.

Mrs. Glynn Vivian, who has just obtained a decree *nisi* from her husband, is a handsome woman, very tall, with a pale classic face and golden hair. As Miss Craigie Aalkett she was a society beauty. She acted in Dowager Lady Freake's tableaux at Cromwell House once as Mary Queen of Scots, and another time as Circe, Mr. Luke Ionides being the Ulysses. It was at Cromwell House that she met Mr. Glynn Vivian. Mr. Glynn Vivian is a Welshman, and has property near Swansea.

The new peer, Mr. S. C. Lister, has registered more patents than any other man in England. As a youth he was left the rectory of Addingham on condition that he entered the Church, but declined. He then built a mill at Manningham, and revolutionised the worsted trade by inventing the wool-combing machine. Wool had hitherto been combed by hand, so that the saving of labor was immense. Mr. Lister declares that at one time, for twenty years he was never in bed after half-past five in the morning, and that, with his partner Mr. Donisthorpe, he spent a huge fortune in working out the invention to its successful issue. Hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent on it before it repaid him a penny, but when he did get a return it was on a scale so vast as to put the profits of all previous inventors into the shade. In a few years there was not a hand-comber left.

The second period of Mr. Lister's active business life was spent in the utilisation of silk waste. The story goes that he came upon a pile of dirty, impure rubbish in a London warehouse, full of leaves, dead silkworms, and twigs. The owners laughed at him when he bought it for a halfpenny per pound. He worked on this for ten years, spending £360,000 in devising the machinery which has now made him one of the richest men in the world. His task was perfected in 1865, when mills produced velvet fabrics of great beauty from the hitherto worthless waste. Estates were purchased in Assam and the Punjaub, where the raw material was produced and silkworms cultivated. Two years ago, Mr. Lister converted his business into limited liability company, with a capital of two millions. He retained shares and debentures amounting to £916,666, and was paid £1,011,708 in cash. For years before this the average profits of the Manningham Mills had been £196,000.

The other new peer, Sir George Stephen, used to be tenant of Latimers, Lord Chesham's lovely old place in Bucks. He has now rented Faskally, one of the most romantic seats in Scotland, for £1,400 a year. The famous falls of the Tummel are in the grounds, and the Pass of Killiecrankie close by. Although this is the first colonial peerage, there have been many colonial baronetcies. Sir Charles Nicholson, now a squire in Herts, was the first of the Australasian baronets. Then came Sir Daniel Cooper, who also resides in England. Sir William Clarke, long a Victorian sheep farmer, has reproduced an English park at Rupertswood, in his old colony, but Sir Charles Clifford, who was for many years the Speaker Peel of New Zealand, has, like most of them, turned his back on the land from which he took his title. Nearly a score of other English barouets reside permanently in these colonies. There are four Canadian baronets, two Indian baronets, and one South African baronet, Sir Gysbert Stochenstorm, of Maastrom, Cape of Good Hope.

Although the late Sir John Macdonald's nose was his most celebrated feature, and proved a godsend to the caricaturists, a visitor to the Federal House of Commons only two years ago was immediately struck with the Premier's greatness owing to his eyes, "which were as keen and as full of vitality and observation as those of a stripling of twenty."

The same visitor, whose impressions were recorded in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* of New York, goes on to say:—"In his place in the House nothing escapes him, and he sits through the debates until the small hours with unflagging interest and an endurance really remarkable. He is tall and erect, and bears himself with something of military alertness. In his dress he is most scrupulous. He generally wears a black diagonal morning coat and vest, and a collar of the Gladstone shape. Sometimes, however, he appears in tail-less and jaunty Bohemian velvet coat; but there is one peculiarity of his dress which he seldom varies. He has a penchant for bright-red London ties, and except when in evening dress, rarely wears any other hue. Several people have endeavoured to discover the secret of Sir John's London tie-maker, but in vain; the genius remains an interesting incognito."

How is it that the official announcements of Church appointments are always so late? All the newspapers knew of Dr. Gott's appointment to Truro and announced it. But the official intimation was only published a week later. It is always the same. An amusing instance of it is recounted in the Life of Tait. When Disraeli had written privately to Tait, offering him the Archbishopric, Tait went to call on him. The servant did not ask his name, but announced him as "The Archbishop of Canterbury." Disraeli was much disgusted. The portrait of the new Archbishop of York which we gave in a recent issue was also from a photo by Mr. Walker.

"The Bishop-designate of Truro is remarkable," writes a correspondent, "for his deficiency of memory. Dr. Gott has been known to invite his friends to dinner and then to forget that he has ever issued the invitation. They have very appropriately nicknamed him 'Dean Forgot,' and they sometimes call him 'Clean forgot.' It is to be hoped that he will bring a few memorandum tablets with him to his new sphere of work in order to remind himself of the many arduous duties which a bishop has to fulfil."

Mr. Lycett Green, the master of hounds of the baccarat trial, is the son of Sir Richard Green, known in the neighbourhood of Sandringham as "lawn mower Green." The "silens messor" produced by this eminent ironfounder, according to the advertisement, are the "*ne plus ultra* of perfection and are the only machines in use at Windsor-park and Buckingham Palace." Besides producing the "silens messor," Mr. Green has been unseated at Wakefield, and has fought several constituencies in the Conservative interest. By hiring a shooting-box near Sandringham, he got in with the Prince, and has become the first baronet of that ilk. A "silens messor" is clearly nothing to be despised.

Miss Valerie Viedemann, whose action against the Hon. Robert Horace Walpole is again before the public, has altered very much since her second trial was on, a year ago. She has grown thinner in the face, and her cheeks have sunk somewhat. She has good features, a very determined mouth, a straight nose, and eyes that seem to indicate a shrewd intelligence, though her difficulties have given her a rather worn appearance. She looks much younger than she is, for she is in her fortieth year. She appeared in court simply dressed in grey and black, wearing a jacket with long grey sleeves, and a tiny hat perched on the top of her head.

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It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
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All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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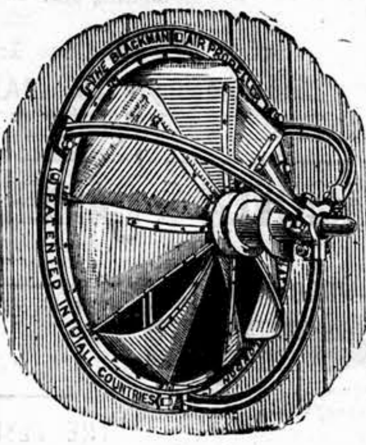

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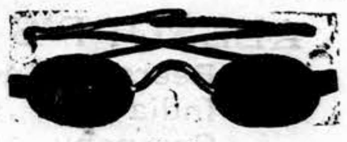

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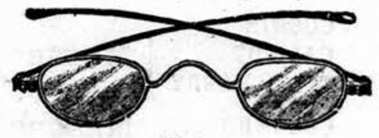

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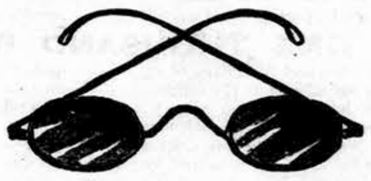

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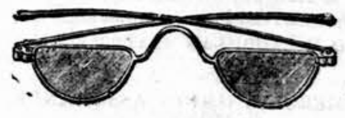

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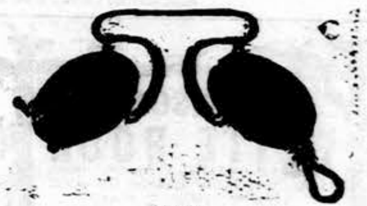

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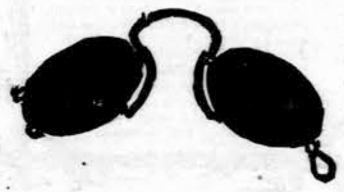

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*

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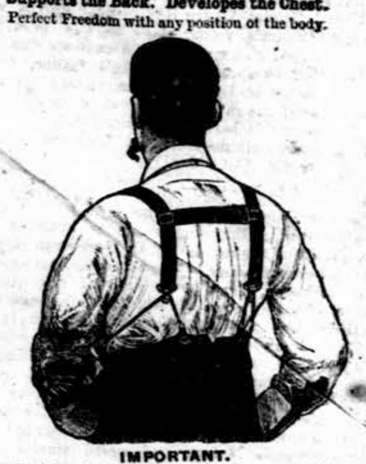
THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE.

Supports the Back. Developes the Chest.

Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.



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THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the distance between the back buttons of the Trousers.

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